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JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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# Wilmington Journal.

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HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

(CIRCULAR.)

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding out posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1864. 28 tf

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Fellow-Soldiers from Bladen county, of the 18th Reg't N. C. T.—You are respectfully called upon by your fellow soldiers and citizens of Bladen county, to unite with them and elect Lieut. Col. to fill the place of Col. Reg't to represent the county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. The claims of that promising young man, and has been in the service for three years, two of which he served as a private soldier, was severely wounded rendering him incapable for active service, is with characteristic firmness still bold and determined to perform his part.

CO'S A, B and K.
33 4t.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 26, 1864.

In Virginia.

Matters open rapidly, and it would now appear as though the struggle for Richmond was once more to be decided within hearing of the people of that city and within sight of the spires of its Churches.

Gen'l GRANT has evidently changed his base from Port Richmond to some point nearer the mouth of the Rappahannock and will in all probability swing round and make it rest entirely on the York River. In this way he would have it in his power to make a junction with Burnside, should that course be considered necessary. It is quite probable that in his late movement on General LEE's right, he anticipated being able to reach Hanover Junction in advance of the Confederate Commander, thus interposing his forces between our army and Richmond. In this he was disappointed. General LEE had no doubt foreseen the movement and provided against it.

For the tenacity of purpose exhibited by General GRANT is without a parallel in this war,—certainly so far as regards the army of the Potomac, any former commander of which would have been whipped over the Rappahannock long ago. Whether these movements of GRANT is to be classed as skilful manœuvres or flimsies—whether it indicates daring generalship or cool fatality, the event alone can prove. One thing is apparent that he means to close the war by the occupation of Richmond, or perish in the attempt. He will not back alive without trying everything that can be tried, and at any cost of men and material will be has to send out West for McPHERSON the hard man and great planner—with his corps. It is said that it was to McPHERSON's dispositions that GRANT was indebted for much of his success at Missionary Ridge. If he thinks it necessary to call for him to Virginia, he will no doubt have him there.

### Government Impressment of Railroads.

Most persons are aware that with some government officials there has been a tendency or disposition lookings to the impressment of railroads, virtually taking the control out of the hands of their own officers, and working them to suit the notions of persons clothed with a little brief authority; and occasionally, during the last five or six weeks we have heard of threats being made by Government agents, that certain railroads in North Carolina and Virginia, and perhaps in South Carolina would be "impressed," "seized," "consolidated and worked by Government," &c.

We have always thought that the parties placed in charge of railroads by their stockholders, selected for their acquaintance with the business upon which they are engaged, having experience in carrying it on, fully acquainted with the state of the roads, together with their locality and capacities, could operate such roads to better advantage to the private property involved, and at the same time better meet the wants of the Government and the public in general than could any more military agents possessing few or none of these advantages or aids to success. In this opinion has this appeared to us that we could not and cannot do otherwise than regard any unnecessary interference or tampering with railroads by government as highly impolitic, and almost suicidal. And indeed we have recently heard that an old and eminent railroad Engineer had remarked in regard to the plans of impressment by a young government agent, that this was doing the work of the enemy whether the person meant it so or not.

As a rule the railroads have acted in the most patriotic spirit and have leant all their energies to supporting the country and sustaining the government in the struggle in which we are now engaged; and at the end, of course, the life of the country is a considerably more of a higher character than the conservation of any merely private interest, still it is due to the stockholders in railroads that their property should neither be unnecessarily injured, nor their control over it unnecessarily usurped. All the considerations of justice and expediency appear to us to combine in favor of allowing these works to remain under the control of their originally appointed officers, whose patriotism and desire to expedite the public business has not been called in question, and whose experience and knowledge of the working of their respective roads must exceed that of any mere military officers, no matter how able or intelligent they may be. As for instance on the roads through this section of the State, to which we refer particularly because better acquainted with them than with any others, we are assured that no complaint has been made by any government agent having charge of transportation, and living along the line and knowing the facts. All the Quartermasters whose business it is to ship goods, have testified to the efficiency of the seaboard line from Wilmington to Weldon—at least so we are informed, and we believe that General WHITING, in a letter, has borne testimony to the same fact. We do not know that any different state of things exists between Wilmington and Kingsville. And indeed it was not until the Government found itself short of corn some two months ago, that any demand came here to increase the means of transportation, which was promptly done to the exclusion of *all* private business. Our roads at once set themselves to work to do all that their means would possibly enable them to do, and we know that a similar spirit will always characterize their relations towards the government and the cause. It requires no military compulsion to induce them to do their full duty, while at the same time stockholders would be apt to resent any attempt to transfer their property from the control of its owners and the management of the officers selected by them. We have heard it said that Gov. VANCE had expressed his determination to directly resist any "impressment" of the N. C. Railroad, (Central,) thus bringing about an issue between the State and the Confederacy, over which sundry Conservatives of the "strictest sect" would no doubt chuckle amazingly.

We are pleased, however, to learn that President DAVIS has given assurances that no such step is contemplated—that roads acting in good faith to the Government shall not be interfered with—that "Government does not want an elephant." It has now more than it can attend to. The President feels "that the same patriotism which brought the roads to the aid of the Government at the beginning of the struggle, will continue to direct all their energies to the completion of the great work before them." We have no doubt but that this assurance will be highly acceptable to the Stockholders in our roads, and trust that there may not hereafter arise any cause, real or supposed, for varying from the course thus indicated.

We have just heard that Captain J. M. ROBINSON, corps of Engineers, C. S. A., has been assigned to duty between Richmond and Wilmington as Inspector of Railroad transportation, to assist that line in obtaining additional means of transportation, and to see that all is done that can be done—which arrangement, we learn, is cordially assented to by the North Carolina Roads, and we presume also by those North of us.

### The Habeas Corpus.

The following is the message sent in to the House of Representatives by the President on Friday the 20th instant, in reference to the continued suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus:*

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:*

The following resolution, passed by the House on the 14th instant, has been received:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to inform the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether the reasons given in his special message for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* still exist, and what additional reasons now exist to such extent that the public safety requires the suspension thereof."

In my opinion the reasons given in the special message transmitted to Congress at its last session, recommending the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, still exist in undiminished force, and the present juncture especially requires the continuance of the suspension. The effects of the law for that purpose have been most salutary, and to that law, in no inconsiderable degree, are we indebted for the increased efficiency of the military preparations which have enabled our gallant armies, under the Providence of God, to beat back the vast invading forces which still threaten us.

In my judgment, it would be perilous, if not calamitous, to discontinue the suspension, while the armies of the enemy are pressing on our brave defenders with persistent effort for their destruction, and for the subjugation of our country.

It is a source of gratification to be able to inform you, that the mere passage of the law suspending the writ was an effectual in restraining those who were engaged in treasonable practices and in dangerous complicity with our enemies that the instances are extremely few in which arrests were found necessary.

The effect of the law in preventing the abuse of the writ for the purpose of evading military service by men whose plain duty it is to defend their country, can hardly be overestimated.

The sensitiveness exhibited in different parts of the country to the legislation on this subject, is indicative of the love of freedom which is innate among the people, and which should ever be cherished as the sole guarantee for the preservation of their constitutional liberties.

It is not doubted, however, that those who have expressed dissatisfaction with the law, had been in possession of the information which it was my duty to communicate to you, and which may not yet be revealed without injury to the public interest, they would fully have opposed the exercise of the power of suspending the writ which was entrusted to Congress by the Constitution. All these impose duties. The power was entrusted expressly with the intent that it should be used when necessary to the public safety in case of invasion; to Congress, concurring with me, that the exigency had arisen which required the exercise of the power, performed but a plain duty in passing the law and such will, I doubt not, be the judgment of the people, when the facts can be made known without detriment to their interest.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, Va., May 20th, 1864.

The following letter is somewhat old now, but it is short, and people like to hear from those actually engaged. It causes us pain to look at the letter, knowing as we do that its gallant writer was captured on the 12th:

LINE OF BATTLE, May 7th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On Thursday, about 3 o'clock, P. M., our line of battle was formed near Chancellorsville, skirmishers thrown out, and soon they found the enemy; we immediately advanced our line of battle, poured in one or two volleys, and the 146th N. Y. V., who were in our (34 N. C. T.) front, threw down their arms and poured into our lines at such a rate that our men were so confident they were charging that they killed several before they could be convinced that they were surrendering. Our brigade (Stewart's,) took two pieces of artillery. We have put them to route, killed many, and wounded more. The Yankees did their worst fighting.

We call on Gov. VANCE now for his "liquor" that he promised us if we would take the starch out of Grant; for it is done, he is as limber as a rag. We took Gen. Seymour, and wounded or killed Gen. Sedgewick, besides several Colonels and other officers. The 146th N. Y. V. owe their destruction to the 34 N. C. Troops. Our boys are in high life now, looking over their several trophies, such as gold watches, &c. I have just heard that Gen. Longstreet was wounded, but only slightly.

The loss of the 3d N. C. T. is 5 killed, and about 49 wounded. Adj't T. C. James lost his arm. I will give you a detailed account when I get out of this row.

We want you to attend to the enemy while we are fighting Grant.

PRINKEY,

CAPTURE OF THE GREYHOUND.—The New York Herald of the 14th says: The Navy Department has received information of the capture, by the United States steamer Connecticut, of the new, iron screw steamship Greyhound, off Wilmington May 10. She loaded and cleared from Liverpool in January last. She is owned or held by Henry Lafre, the rebel agent. Her cargo consisted of 106 bales of army cloth, 158 bales and boxes, (contents unknown,) soda, bar and steel iron. She was at Madeira some weeks, in consequence of some of her tubes having been burnt.

There is some mistake about the capture of the Greyhound on an inward voyage. If we mistake not the Greyhound sailed from Wilmington on the 9th or 10th of May, and if captured, it was on her outward trip.

It is reported that the steamers Minnie and Young Republic have also been captured off Cape Fear outward bound.

"GERALD GREY'S WIFE" is the title of a sprightly novellette issued by Messrs. STOCKTON & Co., publishers of the Field and Fireside. It is decidedly readable and that is the main point with a novel. Single copies $3.

THE Southern Literary Messenger for May has been on our table for some days past. It contains the continuation of Howison's History of the War, with a full list of other articles of varying interest.

WE have from Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL, Columbia, S. C., "Infantry Tactics" by Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY, U. S. A. The book is very neatly printed, indeed, remarkably so, considering the times. It is also illustrated by a number of plates. General JORDAN, Adjutant to General BEAUREGARD, attests the value of the work in a letter to the publishers.

We have also from the same, "The Spirit of Military Institutions," by MARSHAL MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa. With an appendix containing the Exposition of the General Principles of War, by General JOMINI.—Like the Tactics, this book is got up in excellent style.

CLINTON, N. C.,
MAY 24th, 1862.

*Messrs. Fulton & Price:*—The following is a correct list of the casualties, in officers, in the 20th regiment N. C. troops, up to the 13th inst. Killed, major John S. Brooks, and lieut. G. B. Watson; wounded, capt. C. B. Monk, in head; J. F. Ireland, in leg; capt. Duncan J. Devane, in left arm and bone broken; lieut. John D. Irvin, in leg; lieut. J. N. Caldwell, slightly in thigh; adj't Edwin S. Moore, in leg.

As it is not in my power to give a complete list of the losses sustained in enlisted men in the regiment, I decline attempting to furnish a statement. The regiment was hotly engaged on the 6th, 9th, 10th, and 12th inst., and fought with heroic resolution and valor, on each occasion. We found no Yankees that could stand many minutes before the gallant 20th. We captured two of their battle flags.

Very respectfully,
D. J. DEVANE,
Capt. C. I.

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH DAY.—The enemy's demonstrations against James Island continue. At 3 30 p. m., yesterday, his gunboats opened a rapid fire upon Secessionville, and at 5 p. m, he opened upon our pickets from his battery on Long Island and from two gunboats in the Stono. A small body of Yankees landed about the same time, at the south end of James Island, and occupied the site of the batteries formerly erected and held by the enemy at that point. Our pickets retain their original position at Grimball's and Rivers' causeways.

The shelling of Secessionville was still continued last night, but up to 11 p. m. the Yankees had made no forward movement, though they had exhibited some activity, throwing up rockets, etc; and they had brought one of their batteries on Dixon's Island, opposite Grimball's. At midnight all was still quiet, though many believed that there would be a fight early this morning.

There were twenty five shells thrown at the city Monday—none at Fort Sumter.

*Chas. Mercury, 24th inst.*

From the Petersburg Register, 24th inst.

### THE OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

There is no doubt that Gen Lee is falling rapidly back, and the impression is that he is at, or near "Chesterfield Station—the next station North of "Hanover Junction" on the R. and Fredericksburg R. R., while Grant is moving Eastward, so as to leave it a matter of speculation whether he means to give battle on the Northern line, or repeat McClellan's campaign as a dernier resort; for if he attempts it at all, it will be as a dernier resort—the resort of one baulked in his first and principal plan, and who must "do, or die." We would not be at all surprised to hear to day, or to-morrow, that General Lee's army is at Hanover Junction, where, if General Grant chooses, he may again have a battle and be whipped again, and perhaps in even a more slaughtering way than he was whipped at Spottsylvania Court House. Grant's advance is hailed here with lively satisfaction, inasmuch as the farther he comes on, the more difficult will he find it to get off.

We are not given to speculation of any sort, and with much diffidence venture now to try our "prentice hand" by the expression of an opinion that, before the close of this week, there will not be a Yankee in arms in the neck on the north side of the Appomattox, which they now hold. Butler's campaign has been utterly frustrated—his army badly beaten, and but for a most extraordinary *contretemps*, (yet to be accounted for) would have been well nigh destroyed on yesterday, a week ago, and many a Southern life saved that has since paid the penalty of that most disastrous *contretemps* Butler has been whipped. He knows he can accomplish nothing on the Southside of James River, while he may help in operations on the Northside. If the Northside then, we think, he will speedily go with the remnant of his foiled army—wind and weather and —— the *Rams* permitting.

### Union and Rebel Generals—A Fling Upon Names.

Celerity is considered a big thing in war. So is promptness. We believe there is only one general in the Southern army who always gets up Early, albeit there was one, who resigned, who was habitually Pryor in rising. Though the rebel officers are rather noted for rapid movements, there are two decided Pikes among them, and one who is continually Cumming, yet does not come along.

But we have a Slocum ourselves, and though we may have a General Hunt after the rebels, some of our commanders, including the old Hunter himself, occasionally fail to bag the rascals, seeing which General Ketchum ought to resign unless he can prove that *he* knows Howe. By hanging on to the enemy's rear, it seems to us, that Gen. Hindman, at least, ought to be caught.

This war has brought forward, more or less conspicuously, several military names. There are Pickett, of Virginia; Battle, of Tennessee; and Slaughter, of Alabama, on the rebel side. Pfifer would do to put in the band, and Field isn't inappropriate for the scene of operations. Steele is not so bad either, and Steele we find common to both armies. There is no use for Shields in our modern warfare, at any rate since the Shenandoah valley campaign of 1862, though the rebels continue to employ Archers.

Mountainous as some parts of the South are, there are two Hills down there that seem to be particularly hard to get over, and a Breckinridge. Dense Forrests, heavy Woods, and difficult Rhodes are occasionally to be seen. Boggs and Brooks diversify the prospect, though it must be stated that the latter are not produced by Rains of North Carolina, and of course not by the Rains that fell at Stone river. We don't know much about the rebel Lane, but are advised that this is different from the somewhat famous Longstreet. How long that is we are not apprised, though we have seen the mention of Miles. In our army we have no General Hills. We have a Meade, a Parke, a Woods, a Brooks, and a Tower; the latter, however, not remarkably tall.

There is no whisky in the Southern army, owing, we suppose, to the difficulty of procuring that article.—There is, however, or lately was, Kinnard, and whatever ale can be got out of Adams. As to our own army, though we keep a Butler, we don't indulge in anything stronger than Meade. There is a Porter on the list, though he is out at present. This refers to the Andrew brand. Fitz John, (not Demijohn) Porter, the Administration swore off from in November, 1862. What with the laws of Congress in regard to the abolition of sailors' grog, and Gen. Grant's temperance order in the army of the Potomac, we may perhaps look for total abstinence some of these days. George Washington Morrell is one of our brigadier generals; we wish all brigadier generals—and major-generals, too, for that matter—were as moral as George Washington.

As the rebels seem to have thrown the Lees of their society into the war, the mechanics and trade people are not remarkably well represented. There are two Coopers, a Gardner, a Ladbeater, and a Taylor or two. The rebels have their Parsons and we have our Pope. The only working men represented among our generals are the Potters and Taylors, always excepting the Smiths, and the Confederates, by the way, have them, too.

We don't see how the enemy can want food as long as they have Hogg, Mouton and Greens. On the other hand, if we should ever get out of beef, we can fall back on our Viele. We hear that Gen. Pike, who resigned the Confederate service some time ago, is making overtures for pardon. His case will probably be turned over to Provost Marshal General Fry.

There has been a great deal of talk about National Banks carried on through the Treasury Department. It will not, however, escape notice, that the War Department also has its National Banks located in Louisiana and Texas.

If the administration fails to put down, cut to pieces and bore out this infernal rebellion, it will not be for want of tools. We have Sickles, and we have Shears, nor must we forget the old Barlow. We don't just now remember whether much has been done by our Augur, but we have had several that would not bore. We might make some sharp remarks about Gen. Blunt, but punning disagrees with us.

The rebels have a general named Tremble. He must be a relative of our Gen. Rickets. They also have a Gen. Withers; we hope he will be wrung. "Let the galled jade wince." Gen. Wise is a well known Confederate. We can beat that: we have Gen. Solomon. There is, we believe, only one Gen. Cheatham in the enemy's forces by name, though a large number in point of fact. We are afraid that there is more than one General Hooker in the Federal ranks.

The Confederates say they are fighting for their homes. Until recently Holmes was fighting for them, but none to hurt. Jeff Davis has just put a Price on Arkansas land, but we reckon Red river will run redder yet if he stays in that vicinity. They say the stream is coming up, but it is Rank, and the latest quotations reported Steele going down.

They have a general in the South named Cross. He had better go to Toombs.

The secesh have buried two Garnetts. The Federals have a brilliant Stone yet above ground.

To us it has always seemed singular that Briggs and Wessels should not be in the navy. Well, let that pass. It is a matter for Welles.

The rebel army is bad off for shoes. Part of it was at one time Frost bitten. Our army might be able to get along without Schuz.

We have a Couch and the enemy a Pillow. If they were together, we reckon the former would be on top.

Oh, pshaw! This is all nonsense: Let's quit.

*Missouri Republican.*

### Cherokee Warriors.

A body of Cherokee Indians, numbering ——, under the command of Capt. M. H Love, arrived here a few days since, and went into camp. They are a fine looking set of men, young, robust and active. Among them is a son of the celebrated chief, Junaluskee. They have attained a high degree of perfection in drill, and go through all the evolutions with precision and accuracy. Their shrill war-whoop makes one involuntarily clap his hand on his head, to see if his scalp is safe!

Speaking of these faithful allies of the South, reminds us of a little incident that very forcibly illustrates their devotion to our cause, as well as their fidelity to a friend. Some time last winter, during one of their raids into our western counties, the Yankees captured about fifteen of Col. Thomas' Indian soldiers, and carried them to Knoxville. Here they were flattered and feasted, big talks held, and magnificent promises made if they would abandon the Confederacy and join the Lincoln government. They were promised their liberty and *five thousand dollars in gold* if they would bring in *the scalp of their Chief, Col. Wm H. Thomas!* The Indians seemed to pause—consult—and finally agreed to the proposition. They were released, returned to their native mountains, sought the camp of their Chief, told him all, and have ever since been on the war path—*after Yankee scalps!* So much for the fidelity of the Indian so much for the *civilized* and *christian* manner in which a Yankee General would get rid of a foe he is too cowardly to attack himself!

*Asheville News, 15th.*

### ACTION BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE STATES SLOOP ALBEMARLE, COMMANDER COOKE, AND NINE OF THE ENEMY'S GUNBOATS, IN ALBEMARLE SOUND.

CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER ALBEMARLE,
Plymouth, N. C., May 7, 1864.

Com. B. F. Pinkney, Commanding, &c.:

Sir—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders of the 5th instant, I left here at meridian of that day, together with the prize steamer Bombshell, as tender, and the Cotton Plant, to convoy to Alligator River. As soon as we reached the mouth of Roanoke river, we discovered six of the enemy's gunboats in the Sound, about ten miles distant. They immediately got under way, and stood down the Sound, E. N. E., until we had run about sixteen miles, when three more gunboats (double-enders) of a much more formidable class, carrying from ten to twelve guns each, made their appearance. Perceiving the unequal contest in which we were compelled to engage, I immediately prepared for action. The enemy steamed up in two columns, half a mile apart, delivering his broadsides as he passed us, two of his largest and swiftest vessels breaking off from the column, bore rapidly down upon the Bombshell, and pouring in their broadsides forced her to surrender. The third or fourth shot fired by the enemy broke off twenty inches of the muzzle of the after gun of the Albemarle.

The action lasted from twenty minutes to 5 till after dark, when they moved off. One of their largest and heaviest boats endeavored to run us down, but failed in the attempt, although she struck us heavily on the starboard quarter. I think we succeeded in sinking her, as we gave her two shots while she was hung to us which must have passed through her.

The rapidity of the firing caused such a dense smoke that I was unable to ascertain the damage done the enemy, but I think I am safe in saying that we sunk one of their most formidable boats, and severely crippled two others. The contest was a very severe one, lasting about three hours. The disadvantages under which I labored from the tiller giving way and the impossibility of producing steam enough to manage the vessel to advantage, prevented me from inflicting much greater damage than we did. The smoke stack was riddled to such an extent as to render it useless, and so great was my extremity at one time that I was forced to tear down the bulkheads, throw in all my bacon, lard and other combustible matter, to produce steam enough to bring me back to the river.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and crew, especially of the following named men, viz: John Benton, James Cullington, J. B. Cooper, H. A. Kahn, John Smith, H. P. Hoy, Thomas Wooten, John Steely and T. Nichols. The pilot, John B. Hopkins, deserves great credit for the manner in which he manœuvred the vessel, and bringing her safely back to port. Since the engagement, I have learned by flag of truce that there was no one hurt on the Bombshell.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. COOKE,
Commander, C. S. N.

### Gen. Lee's Orders.

The following is a full copy of the General Orders of Gen. Lee, referred to in the telegraphic column. It is modest as it is chaste and beautiful. We are not surprised to hear that it was received with great enthusiasm by the army:

HDQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
May 14, 1864.

[General Orders, No. 41.]

I. The General commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the army the series of successes that, by the favor of God, have recently been achieved by our arms.

II. A part of the enemy's force threatening the Valley of Virginia, has been routed by General Imboden, and driven back to the Potomac, with the loss of their train and a number of prisoners.

III. Another body of the enemy, under General Averill penetrated to the Virginia and Tennessee Rail Road, at Dublin Depot. A portion of his force has been dispersed by General Morgan and W. E. Jones, who are in pursuit of the remainder.

IV. The army of General Banks sustained a severe defeat in Western Louisiana, by the forces of General Kirby Smith, and retreated to Alexandria losing several thousand prisoners, thirty-five pieces of artillery, and a large number of wagons. Some of the most formidable gunboat that accompanied the expedition were destroyed to save them from capture.

V. The expedition of Gen. Steele into Western Arkansas has ended in a complete disaster. Northern journals of the 19th inst. announce his surrender, with an army of nine thousand men, to General Price.

VI. The cavalry force sent by General Grant to attack Richmond, has been repulsed, and retired towards the Peninsula. Every demonstration of the enemy South of James river has, up to this time, been successfully repelled.

VII. The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the principal army of the enemy, and inflicted upon it heavy loss.

The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouchsafed to us, and stimulated by the great interests that depend upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all, and, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall be driven back, and peace secured to our country.

Continue to emulate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain.

It is in your power under God, to defeat the last great effort of the enemy, establish the independence of your native land, and earn the lasting love and gratitude of your countrymen, and the admiration of mankind.

R. E. LEE, General.

### From the Richmond Sentinel, May 23d.
### From Washington.

A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening, and who left Washington city on the 19th, says the negro worshippers were very despondent at the situation of affairs, notwithstanding the rejoicing of the newspapers over pretended victories. On the other hand, those whose sympathies are with the Confederate States are cheerful, and confident of the early success of our cause.

Grant's losses are estimated at over 70,000. The Administration press is pretending that our loss exceeds that of the Federals; but the number of wounded brought to Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore, with the known fact that thousands still remain in Fredericksburg and on the field, convinces the people that such is not the truth.

Grant's men are said to be clamorous for another leader. They say he is reckless of the lives of his soldiers, knows nothing of strategy, and hopes to succeed by brute force alone. They demand that McClellan or some one who has brains enough to handle a large army with skill, and has some care for the lives of his soldiers, shall be placed over them.

There are two significant facts to be observed in the papers we have been permitted to see, which seems to us of much force. First, the excited and anxious call for volunteers for one hundred days, which shows the weakness of the enemy, caused by their immense losses: and second, that in neither of the papers before us is the price of gold quoted, whether for the reason that gold has already advanced, or that a rise is feared, and they stop the quotations before it takes place, is not known.

### VIRGINIA WAR NEWS.

TAYLORSVILLE, Va., May 25th, 1864.

On last Monday evening Fitz Lee's cavalry being pressed by the enemies infantry near Anderson Cross Roads, McGowan's brigade was sent to support the cavalry, when a considerable fight ensued, and the enemy were held in check. Yesterday there was considerable skirmishing on our right, and slight skirmishing on our left. During the evening, Mahone, commanding Anderson's division, repelled an attack of the enemy on our left, and in turn charged them, capturing some prisoners. This morning there is some artillery firing, but it amounts to very little. Our troops are still in the best possible spirits.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

TAYLORSVILLE, May 25th, 1864.

There has been no engagement to-day, and very little skirmishing. Grant has strong fortifications in our front, and is reported to be moving his main force around still more to our right.

There have been heavy fires to-day, extending back several miles on the line of the Central railroad, and it is conjectured the enemy are burning the track and depots. It is also supposed the enemy is destroying the track between Milford and Chesterfield, on the Fredericksburg railroad. This seems to indicate that Grant intends changing his base towards the Peninsula.

### OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, VA., May 25th, 1864—9:30 A. M.

The following dispatch was received this morning:

TAYLORSVILLE, VA., May 24th, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:—

The enemy has been making feeble attacks upon our lines to day, probably with the view of ascertaining our position. They were easily repulsed. Gen. Mahone drove three of their Regiments across the river, capturing a stand of colors and some prisoners; among them one aid of Gen. Laidly.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen.

### FROM GEORGIA—DESTITUTE REFUGEES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 24th, 1864.

From Westward and Eastward to Columbus, the homeless people of Northern Georgia are crowding into this city, to await the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the enemy. The relief committees here are procuring out of everything that can be obtained for their sustenance, and they come now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to ask for help—immediate instant help. We need clothing for women and children, bacon, salt, meats and fish, meal and corn. These can be delivered to the agents of the State Executive Committee, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President of the Relief Association Committee of Atlanta; the committee also need information as to where any numbers of the destitute families can find shelter and food.

Will the press please publish this appeal and aid in the matter.

Two press reporters came from the army this evening. The intelligence is mostly of a character which prudence requires to be withheld from the public. The movements looking to a secure base of the army, have been completed. The Yankees are reported to be moving down to Dallas in force. This morning some skirmishing took place on our extreme left. The alarm in this city has, in a large measure, subsided. Several days may elapse before a general engagement takes place. The trains to day came from Altoona.

### CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 25th, 1864.

Senator Hill's motion to reconsider the vote allowing agents of the Press Association with the army to purchase rations and forage was agreed to—ayes 5, noes 10. The bill was then rejected. The residue of the session was held with open doors, and occupied in the discussion of General Bragg's military qualifications. Pending the question, it being the bill to increase the pay of the Generals assigned to duty at the seat of government, finale action was postponed until to-morrow.

In the House, after discussion, action on the resolution restoring the order for adjournment *sine die* was postponed to Saturday—yeas 44, noes 34. A resolution for night sessions was agreed to. The bill amending the tax act was considered until the House adjourned.

### CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 26th, 1864.

The Senate has passed a bill increasing the pay of the General assigned to duty at the seat of Government. Also a bill to provide for the issue of certificates of indebtedness, the interest payable in coin.

Nothing of interest in the House proceedings.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 26th, 1864.

The only news from the Southside to-day is that two Monitors and several transports dropped down the river last night, and had passed from the view of our scouts this morning.

### LATER FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26, 1864.

A reporter from the front arrived late last evening.—Wheeler attacked Cassvil'e on Tuesday, and defeated Wolliford's cavalry brigade; burned one hundred and sixty-two wagons, and brought off eighty wagons, and 150 prisoners. The Yankees are running cars to Cass Station, [52 miles North of Atlanta.] Scouts report that three Yankee corps had crossed Etowah River on the road to Dallas, and others were still crossing. They march in close order—no straggling, and they appear ready for a fight at any time.—McPherson occupied Dallas on Tuesday evening. There was slight skirmishing that afternoon and on Wednesday (yesterday) morning with Polk's corps.

The Yankees levy heavy contributions as they march, and burn all the mills, factories and good residences where the owners have left. They destroy everything as they go.

### FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, May 26th, 1864.

The army having advanced from the line of the Rail Road, Westward, our information comes more irregularly.

Firing was heard last evening and to-day, supposed to be about 30 miles from here, between Marietta and Dallas.

Press reporters have gone to the front.

Governor Brown is here with the State reserve troops.

There is a feeling of hopeful confidence among all parties.

No communication has been received from Gen. Johnston to-day.

### PRAYERS FOR OUR COUNTRY.

MACON, May 26th, 1864.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously this morning at the City Prayer Meeting:

*Resolved*, That the Christians of this meeting request the City Editors to send the following as a press telegram all over the land: The Christians of Macon and of Georgia, ask their brethren every where in the Confederate States to unite with them in prayer for our country, daily, at five o'clock, P. M.

[Special to the Mobile Tribune.]

MOBILE, May 26th, 1864.

SENATORIA, May 24th, 1864.—The Chicago Tribune of the 19th and Memphis Bulletin of the 21st inst. says that Grant's loss was 20,000 wounded, of whom 12,700 have arrived at Washington. 15,000 were left at Fredericksburg—balance at Ohio's. Grant's loss, exclusive of Burnside's force, foot up 45,000. They claim to have captured 8,000 prisoners, 40 guns and 20 colors. Seigle is reported to have been badly thrashed by Breckinridge. The "Courier" says it was not so. It says Seigle gained a victory, losing 600; that Breckinridge lost 1,000. Nothing definite from Banks.

For the Journal.

### Tribute of Respect.

Departed this life in the hands of the enemy, our beloved brother, LEWIS URIAH BASS, and son of L. G. and Mary Bass, aged 16 years, 9 months and 8 days. Although he being young, felt it his duty to forsake father and mother and all that is near to man at home and to go and obey his country's call to meet the invading foe, and to contend for his rights and privileges. He entered service two years ago in this month (May,) where he continued faithful at his post until the Gettysburg fight, where he was unfortunately captured by the enemy and carried to Fort Delaware where he was kept for about seven months, then carried to Point Lookout and continued until he was attacked with pneumonia, which terminated his existence in this unfriendly world, on the 7th of March, 1864. Thus has fallen a patriotic youth, a friend to his country and dutiful son. Although it is painful to our hearts to think he was called away while in the hands of his enemy, where there was no friend, father nor mother to console him in all his troubles and afflictions. But the Lord's will must be done and not ours, therefore we bow in humble submission to his will, believing that our loss is his eternal gain. We believe that he obeyed that Divine injunction to Remember his Creator in the days of his youth. In October, 1860, he connected himself with the Baptist Church at Beaverdam, Duplin county, N. C., and lived the life of a Christian, so far as we know, until death took him to rest from all his sufferings.—On the morning of the resurrection he will arise triumphant over all his enemies with a body fashioned like unto the glorious body of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ, then to enjoy that rest that is prepared for the people of God.

Asleep in Jesus, far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But thine is still a blessed sleep
From which none ever wakes to weep.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.—Rev. Matthew Hall Smith, the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, writes thus concerning a new political movement now on foot in that city. It will be seen that the programme is more radical by far than any yet adopted, or even hinted at by Lincoln and his fanatical admirers. Here are Mr. Smith's disclosures of the matters:

The Germans of New York have been long engaged in endeavors to form a union among themselves and the Germans of the West. But the Western men have been too radical and extreme for ours. But the differences have been healed, and the two parties are now a solid phalanx.

The new combination repudiates what he calls the milk and water policy on the slave question. It has laid down as a platform the utter extinction of slavery; a denial that the Constitution ever sanctioned it, and a refusal to allow the old Union to be restored or slavery in any form to be recognized or allowed in any part of the Union. The new party repudiates alike the Republicans and Democrats, their aiders and defenders.—It plants its banner on the extreme front of radicalism, so that nothing can go beyond it. It is a most singular combination. It is made up of Germans, who originated it, and who will stand by its banner if they stand alone; of the Fremont men of 1856; of Radicals, and of the War Democrats. One of the most active and earnest men was a Douglas Democrat and editor. He has a list of over 50 000 names who supported that fallen chief, and these he brings along. A central committee, or club has been formed, of which a Mr. Gilbert is President. It has already commenced its work. A new paper, as the organ of the new party, is soon to be started. It is to be in the finest style of art. Its figure head is in the hands of the engraver. The name selected is significant—"The National Pathfinder."

### Sperate Land Burned in Greenville.

Mr. Meredith L Hobbs, of Greenville, four miles from Jarrott's Depot, is a large sufferer by Speare's gang of raiders. They took four of his negro men, who made their escape when the pickets left Freeman's bridge fired at the raiders, and threw the black scoundrels into a panic. These negroes were forced away from Mr H's premises, and large premises were made them, but they refused to accept any offers to go willingly. The raiders also robbed Mr. H. of eight fine mules, two brood mares and two colts, well grown and to the plough. They also robbed Mr. F. Hobbs of much valuable property. Among other of his possessions which they took away and retained, was a valuable negro boy, on whom they put a gold chain, and dressed him up in uniform. But for all that the boy begged to be let alone, as he was satisfied at home, telling them he knew his master, and was well treated, &c. This is one of the many instances to falsify the pretence of the raiders, that they carry off only such slaves as are willing to go. There is another thing this thieving incident shows, to wit: that the rules of strict obedience to orders ought to be relaxed, and some discretion given to subordinates in command of forces posted at particular places. There was, while this neighborhood was being denuded of labor and everything requisite for agricultural production, a large force at Belfield, from which the raiders had been diverted, and only six miles off. From these enough men armed might have been sent to disperse the robbers; but no, they could not go, because they had been ordered to defend the Bridge at Belfield. One hundred men spared for a few hours, might have saved possibly $200,000 worth of property, which, enough, and more than enough, would have been left at Belfield. No reproach is meant, but the occasion is referred to as showing that some discretion ought to be allowed by those in authority, to our forces posted to intercept the marauders.—*Petersburg Express.*

Among the latest gossip from Paris, is the story that one of the arrangements of Lord Clarend

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.


It would be folly at the date of the present writing to make any attempt at summing up the features of the situation. There is literally no situation for us to sum up. What *was* the situation yesterday, either East or West, may be no longer the situation to day;—what *is* the situation as we write may be altogether changed before we go to press. Mat ce rving is pretty much over and hard fighting alone can do very much. GRANT has tacked and manœuvred himself within a few miles of Richmond, but he has not been able to remove the lion from his way. LEE and his army still menace his advance and bar his progress to the goal of his ambition.

So in the West, the tug of war has at last come and it will be a severe one. The Yankee army under SHERMAN is very formidable, and it is under able and enterprising corps commanders. Men like MCPHERSON, THOMAS, HOOKER and others are not to be despised—McPHERSON is a man of genius. The rank and file of SHERMAN'S army is a rough, rugged, fighting stock, and will tack all the well-tried bravery and prowess of our Generals and soldiers. Still, if Western estimates be correct, we think the case on our side is a fair one—The idea held out by the Atlanta papers is that JOHNSTON has a veteran army of over seventy thousand men with him, and that he has or will have the assistance of FORREST'S and WHEELER'S cavalry acting on the enemy's rear and communications. The enemy cannot have a preponderance of one-fifth in total numbers, and therefore could hardly be expected to bring even equal numbers to bear at the actual point of collision, as his column, in its advance has necessarily been weakened to hold captured positions in his rear and thus secure his communications and supplies.

But all these things are speculative; and such is the state of things now that we can place little dependence in things of that character, nor, if truth must be told, in things of any kind that we hear or read about.

*Daily Journal, 30th ult.*

The more we hear from Virginia and Georgia, the less able we feel to make up a "Situation" article that conveys a definite idea to our own minds. This being the case, it is hardly to be expected that we can give our readers what we have not got ourselves.

GRANT has got near Richmond, and, although he has now, after the loss of fifty to seventy five thousand men, only succeeded in attaining a position to which his transports might have enabled him to come with little if any loss at all, still there has been sufficient appearance of advance to give at least temporary encouragement to the North, without enabling GRANT to crown himself with the fresh laurels to be won in a victory over LEE. That is just what LINCOLN wants. On Wednesday of next week the Black Republican nominating convention meets at Baltimore. That convention will meet under auspices favorable to the renomination of LINCOLN—His policy appears, or can easily be made to appear, successful. GRANT is near Richmond; SHERMAN not far from Atlanta. Neither of them have done anything conspicuously brilliant so far; certainly nothing to give them the track. LINCOLN will certainly be renominated, and, unless we are very much mistaken, he will be re-elected. That is the *situation* that he is working to secure, and he will probably secure it.

The state of things in North Georgia will be seen from the telegraphic despatches. The mails bring actually nothing calculated to throw any additional light upon the subject. The "special" correspondents and the ingenious editors of the Atlanta papers seem to know just about as much in regard to operations "in front" and the plans of the commanding generals as we do here. Just about as much, we think. Gen. JOHNSTON certainly knows how to keep his own counsel.

*Daily Journal 31st ult.*

### "Contrast it with Bragg."

We confess that we were not a little surprised, and still more pained to find in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th ult., an elaborate article of a column and a quarter in length devoted to bitter, and, we think, ill-timed censure of the officer whose name heads this article, as it does that of the *Enquirer*, to which reference is made.

The ostensible ground for this assault upon General BRAGG at this critical time,—this renewal of old complaints and raking up of old grievances, is found in the fact that Congress has a bill before it to increase the pay of the General commanding the armies in Richmond, on account of which, it is supposed, to that of generals commanding armies in the field, at any rate, to make it sufficient to enable his daily expenses at the seat of government.

It is hardly worth while to do more than allude to this, however, since the reader as he progresses with the *Enquirer's* article is soon enabled to discover the *real* cause of this short, unreasonable attack on General BRAGG. General BRAGG has had, or is supposed to have had, his difficulties, as two *Virginia* generals, PICKETT and BARTON;—worse than this, he has been guilty of recognizing the merits of a *North Carolina* general—HOKE. *How the heresy!*

Now, we are free to say that we have never been amongst those who particularly admired Gen'l BRAGG. Perhaps, indeed, we have gone too far in our expression of opposite opinions; but for all that, we can still see that even if we or others do not admire General BRAGG, we are not on that account relieved from the obligation to do him justice, or permitted to strike at other numerous officers over his shoulders.

We have no wish to fan the flame of jealousy between North Carolina and Virginia, which the *Enquirer* has thrown forth so ready to enkindle and revive, and shall therefore say little about its favorite generals, PICKETT and BARTON, who, no doubt, are clever gentlemen and brave soldiers, even if the latter is somewhat slow, and the former is said, like SAMPSON, to carry his strength in his hair, and to lay more stress upon what is on than what is in his head.

The *Enquirer* says that "BARTON fell from a *fire* in the *rear*," in the midst of his glory, &c., &c.

Perhaps so, but *if* so, "public opinion," which the *Enquirer*, in this same article, makes its criterion of merit, might easily be quoted as saying that this must have happened because he did not get near enough the enemy at Newbern to get a "fire in the *front*."—A military court, we believe, has passed upon this, and we therefore pass over it. We merely allude to it out of deference to the *Enquirer's* standard of merit.

The *Enquirer*, speaking of Gen. PICKETT, says:—"PICKETT, that hero of Gettysburg, that historical companion of MCDONALD and NEY," etc. The *Enquirer* is speaking of a *Virginia* General, and we know it is serious, but were not this the case—were it speaking of a *North* Carolina General—we should suspect it of the bitterest irony. But as we see that no irony is intended, we must suppose that the *Enquirer* did actually think that MCDONALD and NEY were only distinguished for *personal bravery*, "that common quality of a soldier."

We will not detract, as the *Enquirer's* friends, Generals PICKETT and BARTON any merits that may be claimed for them, but since the *Enquirer* has chosen to claim and set up "public opinion" in and out of the army, as the criterion of the merits of General BRAGG—a North Carolina man—it cannot fairly object if others apply the same test to those whom he has offended, and claim that they be measured by the same rule, even if they should happen to *be* Virginians.

Why did the first Newbern expedition fail? Why did General BARTON fail to attack? Why did General PICKETT order a hasty retreat to Kinston, leaving General MARTIN, who had carried everything East of the town, to take care of himself as he best could?

Why such hot haste on the part of General PICKETT to get back to Petersburg?

"Public opinion," outside of the army at least, would like to know.

The *Enquirer* says: "While BARTON and PICKETT fell, HOKE rose." "One general promoted, two relieved." Again adopting the *Enquirer's* criterion of "public opinion" may we not be permitted to ask whether that "opinion" does not award to General HOKE the palm of superiority over those whom it names in this connection? Not even the *Enquirer's* State prejudice, we think, will refuse to HOKE the preponderance in achievement, nor hesitate to admit that one good general, a veritable young "NEY" or "MCDONALD," is worth several less able or efficient commanders, even though the latter should be favourites of that paper.—But however the *Enquirer* may reason, "public opinion" will so decide, where all are known, and their merits have been recently tested.

The *Enquirer* should know that the "little, mean, piddling campaign against Newbern," which that paper charges upon Gen. BRAGG, was planned by Gen. HOKE long before Gen. BRAGG was placed on duty in Richmond, and would have been successfully finished long before BUTLER reached Bermuda Hundreds, had its favourite GENS., BARTON and PICKETT, done their duty, or had their places been filled by HOKE. Such is "public opinion." The President's reputed censure of General PICKETT for this failure is enough to fix "public opinion" in that regard.

If one, neither a West Pointer nor a Metropolitan journalist, may be allowed to venture an opinion, the opinion we would advance would be that "discipline" is equally important with "organization," and while we accord to General COOPER all that is claimed for him as the "Carnot" who has "organized victory" or at least victorious corps, a "Cato," a censor in the shape of BRAGG, may be as essential to their continued efficiency, by weeding out piebald and worthy gentlemen who fail to get up in time.

We have already said, and we now repeat it, that General BRAGG is no favourite of ours, but there is, or ought to be, reason in all things, a canon which the article in the *Enquirer* of the 27th so outrageously violates, that we have felt called upon to devote some time and space to a notice of its assertions and deductions. We should regret, indeed, if any remarks of ours, however they may appear to us to have been provoked, should have the tendency to add the weight of a feather to the miserable jealousies which will unfortunately spring up between States whose destiny is one and whose peril is one. Surely Virginia has such a galaxy of bright names to be proud of, that she of all the States in the Confederacy can best afford to be above petty prejudices. Surely her sons occupy so many, so very many high positions in the public service, that grumbling com s with an ill-grace from any of her organs of "public opinion."

General BRAGG, we admit, has been unfortunate, if having to fall back before overwhelming odds be so classed; but so was the noble Virginian, ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, and so is that other noble Virginia soldier, JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. The latter has fallen back, and back, and back. Had BRAGG been in command in Northern Georgia, and done just what JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has done, there would have been "one dismal, universal howl" Now, it is all right, and we agree.

General BRAGG, we must think, is also unfortunate in his temperament. There must have been something more than mere fortuitous circumstances causing him to disagree with and censure nearly all his subordinates in the field. His usefulness certainly was impaired by this, and he was not withdrawn an hour too soon. But let him have what credit is due to him as a brave man, a systemizer and a disciplinarian, and let him not be charged with faults, if they *be* faults, of which he is not guilty.

President DAVIS ordered the North Carolina campaign, whether it was "piddling" or not, as charged by the *Enquirer*, and he persisted in keeping the troops there until about the 31 of May, when he ordered them to be sent to Petersburg. That campaign had to yield to the more pressing demands in Virginia, but it was not devoid of glorious results, although the *Enquirer* does sneeringly refer to the twinkling of "the little star that sheds its radiance from Plymouth."

The *Enquirer* charges that General BRAGG gave an order for the evacuation of Petersburg, etc., etc. This is flatly contradicted by the following letter from General RANSOM, which reached us yesterday in the Petersburg *Express*, and is dated anterior to the *Enquirer's* publication. The last few sentences are worthy to be carefully read and deliberately pondered. Well may General RANSOM ask Whence have emanated these groundless rumors? and most, if not all, will concur in the solution which he offers:—

[copy.]

HEADQ'RS. DEPARTMENT } Richmond, May 26, 18.4. }

GEN'L BRAXTON BRAGG. Richmond:

General—To day I heard a report coming from Petersburg to the effect that you had ordered the evacuation of that place when it was threatened a few weeks since by the enemy. I at once flatly contradicted the report, and stated what were facts—that to my knowledge every effort was made by you to hold it, and to keep open communication with the city. Haygood's Brigade, which had been ordered to Drewry's Bluff, was sent to Port Walthall Junction, and J hnson's Brigade, of my command, was hurried to the same point, to hold the Railroad and cover Petersburg from attack. The most positive orders were given and being constantly with you and conferring about the defences of both this city and Petersburg, you can appreciate my surprise at hearing the report above alluded to, when I had heard orders sent which had an eye single *to the defence of Petersburg* and keeping open communication between there and the Army of Northern Virginia. Whence have emanated these groundless rumors? I am at a loss to know. Certainly, either from the imagination of those wholly ignorant of the facts, or else from those who, from malice, wish to injure men who have faithfully served our country and watched its best interests. If it should become necessary to refute falsehood, you can use this as you may see fit.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. RANSOM, JR.,
Major-General.

From this specimen of the charges brought against Gen. BRAGG by the *Enquirer*, we may judge the rest, and thus be enabled to form an estimate of what the whole attack is worth. Indeed we should not be surprised if it should turn out that Gen. BRAGG had nothing to do with the case of Gen. BARTON, and little with that of Gen. PICKETT.

### The Hospitals in Petersburg.

We have been requested to call attention to the requirements of the Hospitals in Petersburg. They are crowded with gallant soldiers suffering from wounds received in defence of the country, and of course neither the medical authorities nor the people of Petersburg alone can supply all the articles and delicacies necessary for the sick. Indeed, they cannot be found there, were the people ever so able and ever so willing to contribute.

We are authorized to say that Mr. WM. R. UTLEY will receive articles or cash contributed, and forward on immediately. We are also informed, but without Mr. UTLEY'S knowledge that we are so, that he himself heads the list with a most liberal subscription. All we can say to every man having the means, "Go thou and do likewise."

THE Bermuda *Advocate* reports that the A. D. Vance had left Halifax for England.

The steamer City of Petersburg from Halifax, entered the port of Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 10th, and cleared on the 11th for St. John, N. B.

### North Carolina Politics

The Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned *sine die*.

We have not seen even the captions of all its acts. This want will no doubt soon be supplied. We think that, upon the whole, such a thing could have been dispensed with. Who wanted half the acts that have been passed?

Not content with denouncing in the most insulting and unmitigated terms the legislation of the Confederate Congress, the "Conservatives" of both Houses did on Saturday last pass a bill nullifying the act of the Confederate Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, thus making a *direct* issue with the Confederate Government. This nullifying act was introduced by Mr. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, of Rowan, and pushed through by the whole strength of the company.

Some of our friends—we mean of those who had been agreeing and acting with us in public matters, whether they formerly belonged to the old Democratic or old Whig party, felt somewhat put out by our guarded support of Governor VANCE. We trust that the course of Governor VANCE'S friends has shown them that no other course was consistent with self-respect, nor with the maintainance of principle.

It is evident that the independent voters of the State—the men who hold that the South is *right* in the quarrell in which she is now engaged—that her cause is *just*, and must prevail, because it is just, ought not to lose their own identity by giving in their adhesion as the partizans of this man, or that man, or of *any* man who holds different doctrines, and who, in consequence of holding different doctrines, denounces and proscribes them as "Destructives." Let us repeat it: The people against whom the friends of Mr. HOLDEN and Governor VANCE make invidious as "Destructives" are the men who hold that our people are *right*, that our cause is *just*, that our soldiers who have battled and have fallen have battled and have fallen in a righteous cause. God forbid that we should insult their memories by thinking for a moment that the cause in which they have fallen was *not* right and just.

These same independent voters of the State think and believe and know that ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his minions at home—his Generals and armies in the field, his Admirals and Commodores and squadrons on the water, are our great enemies and not President DAVIS or his Cabinet, or the Generals commanding our armies in the field, or the men and officers of our gallant little Navy. Men so thinking and believing and knowing, compose that portion of our people, who are opprobriously termed "Destructives"—who are denounced by the adherents of Mr. HOLDEN, and whose support of Governor VANCE is foolishly sneered at by his special organ and repudiated by some—by too many—of his injudicious friends, who are doing him far more harm than they are aware of. Were we wrong in counselling the independent voters of the State to stand aloof from squabbles in which they had no interest—to maintain their own principles, to give in their adhesion to no man and no wing of their opponents and denouncers as *partizans* or *adherents* of that wing or of that man?

But for the sake of peace and harmony—from a desire to avoid a canvass which we felt must be bitter—from which we could anticipate no good, but much harm, we counselled no opposition to Governor VANCE. We thought that practically he had met most of the requirements of his position and of the occasion—Knowing his views upon many points, and dissenting from his action upon others we were still willing not only to waive opposition, but for reasons which appeared to us to be good and satisfactory, we urged such support as could be freely and independently given without compromising any position or abandoning any principle. We certainly contemplated no other sort of support. We had no idea of advising the independent voters of the State, whose support was perfectly disinterested, to attach themselves to any wing of the self styled "Conservative" party, and if anything has led Governor VANCE or his friends to expect the Independent Party of the State to occupy any subordinate position, or tack itself on to the tag end of any opposing party, then all we can say is that we think Governor VANCE or any of his friends so thinking or expecting, labor under a grave misapprehension, a persistence in which can hardly fail to result in evil. We are writing now in no spirit of fault-finding or mischief making, but in all candor; and in this spirit, we may as well say, what it would be useless to attempt to conceal that the developments of the last few weeks have not been of a character to strengthen Governor VANCE with the Independent Party of the State or to add to their confidence in him. *They* expressed themselves willing, from patriotic motives, totally irrespective of party, to give him their support for re election. He, or at least his *friends*, keep up all and more than all the former partizanship and party appeals. They seem to know nothing outside of party—they talk of the "Conservative" party and "Conservatives" far more than of the State or the Confederacy. Why this everlasting partyism and party slang? The Independent voters, or Independent party of the State, if that suits better, ignore all that; and we are assured that many who are sick of this constant squabbling—this miserable fiddling while Rome burns—will array themselves with those who are patriotic enough to forget party and know only their country.

We did not jump lightly nor impulsively into the support of Governor VANCE. We are not going to jump out again without reflection. We are not disappointed—certainly not as much as some others. We foresaw as early as March last, the state of things now existing. We then thought it best to support him under the circumstances. We do so still; but we think it right that the Governor and his advisers should understand the position of affairs, and appreciate the state of feeling here and elsewhere.

THE following dispatch should have been placed in our hands on Sunday night, but by some mistake we did not receive it, and knew nothing of it until we saw it in the Goldsboro' *Journal* of yesterday morning—We hope the attentive and courteous operators here will be more careful in future:

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

CLINTON, LA., via SUMMIT, 28, } via MOBILE, May 29. }

At six o'clock yesterday evening the Yankee army across the river broke up their camp at Morgana, where they had been fortifying, and moved down the river, the cavalry and artillery on land, the infantry on transports.

Wharton's Texas cavalry was 20 miles west of them at Morgan's Ferry, and our infantry was at Simmsport, waiting for Walker's command to come up.

A Confederate Major who crossed over yesterday reports as follows: Seven gunboats and seven transports were captured on Red River, and the whole number of prisoners in Arkansas and Louisiana was 16.000.

On the 7th inst. 2 gunboats and 3 transports were captured on the Colcirao river.

S. W. Tably, from Alexandria and Natchitoches, reports everything is destroyed by the enemy. They burned houses, cotton gins, storehouses, corn cribs and everything else indiscriminately, and many families are deprived of both food and clothes.

Two transports passed up the river yesterday with negro soldiers. One company has gone to Vicksburg.

### The Dated Pased.

We find the following in the Bermuda *Advocate* of the 18th May:—

Whilst the steamers "Let Ber Be" and "Badger" were coaling at St. Thomas's, they continued to fly the Confederate flag at their respective staffs. The authorities sent them orders to haul down the obnoxious ensigns—compliance was refused. The authorities sent off again, giving three hours, and threatening that if the flags were not then hauled down they—the authorities—would have them hauled down themselves. The three hours elapsed and the flags were still flying—the authorities sent off a force to haul them down, when it was found that in each case, the flag was nailed to the staff, the halyards removed, and *the pole greased*.

### The Object of the Proposed Convention.

The following certificates appear in the Raleigh Conservative of Saturday, the 28th inst. The matter does not surprise us at all. It only confirms former impressions. We know not what issues of veracity or recollection may be raised hereafter:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, } RALEIGH, N. C., May 27th, 1864. }

GOV. VANCE—

*Dear Sir:* I have learned that in your speech at Smithfield, and also at Hillsboro', that you charged W. W. Holden of favoring a Convention for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy. As I understand that you made this assertion partly on my authority, I feel called upon to state what I heard Mr. Holden say in regard to that matter. I recollect on one occasion, during the session of the Legislature, last November, in the Commons Hall, near the fire-place to the left of the Speaker's desk, of hearing W. W. Holden say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the state out of the Confederacy;" "and," says he, "mark my prediction in less than six months, you will see that I am right." I was surprised to hear the remark from him. And as soon as I took my seat, I asked Col. Gentry, who sat just behind me, what he would think of a man if he was to hear him say, that "the Legislature should call a Convention immediately, and withdraw the State from the Confederacy?" He then asked me who had made such a remark, and I told him

Col. Wm. Horton, who was sitting near, remarked that he heard him make the same declaration

Yours truly,

W. W. HAMPTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26th, 1864

GOV. VANCE—

*Dear Sir:* I learn that on Monday last, at Smithfield, and, perhaps again at Hillsboro', on Tuesday, you charged that Mr. Holden's motive for favoring a State Convention, is to take the State out of the Confederacy. And I further understand that you made this charge upon my authority, in part.

Unpleasant as it is to me at all times to occupy the position of a witness, nevertheless, as this thing is now before the public, I deem it my duty to state what I distinctly understood Mr. Holden to say. During the previous session of the present Legislature, one morning, (I do not recollect the precise day,) in the Commons Hall between the Speaker's desk and the fireplace, on the left, Mr. Holden was in conversation with several gentlemen, but whom I do not recollect at present, as I did not notice particular at the time. I happened to be near and overheard something that was said about the Confederate government, but what portion or subject was spoken of I did not understand; but I heard Mr. Holden say: "his Legislature ought to call a Convention and take the State out of the concern. Mark my prediction, you will all see before six months from this time that I am right." This is the substance, and I think the idea if not language he used, and I do not think that I am mistaken, as he turned his head and looked me directly in the face as he spoke. Maj Hampton of Wilkes, was present at the time, and spoke of this matter to Col. Gentry, of Ashe, and myself on the same day, while in our seats.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. HORTON,
Watauga county, N. C.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, } Raleigh, N. C., May 27, 1864 }

GOV. VANCE—

Sir: Having been called on to state my recollection of a conversation held between myself and Mr. Hampton and Horton on the subject to which this communication refers, I make the following statement:

During the adjourned session of the Legislature last November, Maj. W. W. Hampton, the member from Wilkes county, came to my seat in the House, and stated to me that he heard W. W. Holden make the following declaration that morning relative to the duty of the Legislature, to-wit: "That the Legislature should at once call a Convention and take the state out of the Confederacy. Mark my expression—before six months you will see I am right." During the conversation between myself and Maj. Hampton, Col. William Horton, of Watauga, joined in the conversation, and stated that he heard W. W. Holden make the same declaration that morning.

Very respectfully,

J. M. GENTRY.
M. Ho. Com's from Ashe county.

HOUSE COMMONS, MAY 27.

I certify that I heard the conversation referred to between Col. Gentry and Maj. Hampton, and that according to my recollection Col. G.'s statement is substantially correct.

E. M. WELBURN,
M. Ho. Com's from Wilkes.

### North Carolina Legislature.

In the House of Commons on Saturday last the following resolutions were passed, the first by a vote of 62 to 19, and the other two unanimously:

*Resolved*, 1st. By the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that we have full confidence in the fidelity and patriotism of President Davis.

*Resolved* 2d That in our opinion, the President and Senate of the Confederate States being the treaty-making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations of peace with the enemy.

*Resolved*, 3d. That our profoundest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to our brave and devoted soldiers in the field, for the heroic gallantry and fortitude which, under the providence of God, have crowned their efforts with such signal success.

The vote on the first resolution stood as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were

AYES—Messrs. Allison, Amis, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bunbury, Brown, Bryan, Bynum, Byrne, Burns, Carter, Cobb, Costner, Craig, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Foy, Gaskins, Gentry, George, Glenn, Hampton, Harris of Cabarrus, Hawes, Henderson, Henry of R, Howard, Joyner, Judkins, Keener, Leathers, Logan, Love, Lyle, Mann of Hyde, Mann, of Pasquotank, Meeden McKay, McNeill, McRae, Parks, Patterson, Pearce, Peebles, Person Powell, Rhodes, Richardson, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rives, Ross, Shepherd, Sherwood, Shober, Slaton, Waddell, Walser, Williams, Young of Iredell, Young of Yancey—62.

Those who voted in the negative were

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Best, Bond, Carpenter, Carson, Cowles, Dunn, Grissom, Henry of Bertie, Hollingsworth, Ingram, Jenkins, Ketter, Robbins, Rogers, Russell of Brunswick, Vallen, Welborn, Woodall—19.

On Saturday, the last day of the session, the following bill introduced by Mr. BOYDEN of Rowan, was taken up under a suspension of the rules and pushed through a slim House and Senate:—

AN ACT more effectually to secure the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and to prevent the transportation of citizens in civil life beyond the limits of the State

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any person to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued and served, who wilfully fails or refuses, under any pretence whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders of the judge or court thereon, before whom the same is heard, or who knowingly or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out of the way, or who shall wilfully fail or refuse to transfer any prison upon application by counsel, in his custody, to consult with and have the assistance of counsel, for the purpose of suing out, or prosecuting said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his control with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, when the judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, transport beyond the limits of this State, by force or violence, any person in civil life, such person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That if any person in civil life shall be transported beyond the limits of this State, contrary to the provisions of the second section of this act, the Governor of the State shall sort with demand him of the authorities of the Confederate States where such person may be imprisoned.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 28th day of May, 1864.

That this was designed to come directly in collision with and nullify an act of Congress still in force is evident from the following fact:—Pending the consideration of the bill in the Senate, Mr. HOKE offered an amendment providing that this bill does not apply to arrests of persons by the Confederate Government under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 22 nays to 11 yeas.

A FRIEND has left with us a rather curious piece of Yankee iron-mongery, weighing some six pounds, we should think. It is a sort of double hook employed in tearing up rails, and was left on their hasty retreat from the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. It consists of two parallel bars of iron, about an inch and a quarter in diameter, seven or eight inches long, hooked at the ends and joined together at top in a half circle, the whole being nearly in the form a capital U.

AMONG the recent Northern items in our Richmond exchanges we find the following:—

The captain of the captured blockade-runner Greyhound, which reached Boston on Thursday afternoon, escaped during the excitement incident to her arrival. The ship was surrounded by boats from the shore, and there being little or no lookout kept, the captured captain availed himself of the neglect, and got ashore, dodging his captors.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says the steamer Dictator, from Newbern and Hatteras Inlet, reports that a bottle cord of the loss of the steamer Manhattan at sea. She was from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bermuda. A large lot of cotton was picked up off Hatteras on the 20th.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the well known author of "The Scarlet Letter," the House with "Seven Gables," "The Blythedale Romance," etc., etc., died lately at Plymouth, New Hampshire.

### Northern Items.

We are indebted to J. O. A. GERRY, Esq, Lake City, Florida, just arrived here from Nassau, for a look at some New York papers as late as the 21st. As Mr. G. was on his way South and could not spare the papers, he favored us with the following items gleaned from them:

The bogus proclamation, purporting to have been issued by LINCOLN, calling for four hundred thousand fresh troops, etc., for publishing which the New York World and Journal of Commerce were suspended, has been traced to Mr. HOWARD, the city Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL estimates General GRANT'S loss, up to the 14th of May, at 33,000 killed and wounded.

MAXIMILLIAN and the Empress arrived at Madeira on the 29th of April, and sailed the next day for Vera Cruz. They are no doubt in the city of Mexico by this time.

The authorities at New York would not permit any papers to go to the Bahamas by the last steamer to Nassau *outside of the regular mails*. Indeed the greater portion of all mail matter, English and American, was detained in New York. GRANT'S loss up to the 21st inst., was popularly estimated at figures ranging from 60 to 75 thousand.

There was much rejoicing in Nassau at the Confederate successes.

### From Beyond the Mississippi.

The following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman at present residing here, may not be as late as some, but it is genuine and truthful, and will, no doubt, be read with interest. It is indeed a pity that a single man of Banks' motley horde ever returned alive to New Orleans, or any other point.

NATCHITOCHES, MAY 2D, 1864.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—

About six weeks since, I saw Mr. M——, an old College friend of yours, who told me that you were at Wilmington. In the last nineteen months I have written an incredible number of letters to you, but have never had the happiness of a reply. With somewhat of the courage of despair I write again.

I spent three weeks in the Yankee lines; God forbid that I should ever be so unfortunate as to live for another day in their brutal company. Could I tell you of half the dangers to which I have been subjected, but from which a merciful Providence has rescued me, belief would be confounded, and charity refuse to credit that such atrocities could be perpetrated by human beings.

Mr. C. went to Texas with the few negroes he had saved, leaving us just opposite Natchitoches, a broad river intervening, isolated and unprotected. The Yankees entered Natchitoches on the 31st of March with high heads and brave with flying colors and martial music. They remained for six days. In that period more abominations were enacted than I deemed possible for the imagination even of demons to conceive. On the evening of April the 5th they began their advance. At midnight we were awakened by a furious knocking at the door, the assailing party threatening to break in if not admitted. Preparations were even made to fire the dwelling. Imagine the feelings of two lone women at this awful juncture. Earthly aid there was none.—With a hurried cry to God for protection, we dressed as quickly as possible, the ruffians meanwhile battering at the door. Opening the door with trembling fingers, in stalked two Zouaves—the most hideous objects that ever met my gaze. They informed us that they had been sent to search the house. One was armed with a rifle, his companion with an enormous knife. They threatened to use these upon us if we did not deliver up all arms, gold, valuables and secret papers. We told them to search, but the chief spokesman was so intoxicated that he seemed bewildered at the invitation. They remained until half past one o'clock, and then departed, informing us, however, that they would soon return for further examination. Remembering a dagger that I had in my trunk, long cherished as a talisman against a woman's last emergency, I ran to secure it. Scarcely had I clutched it, when the uproar without was resumed, and soon thereafter our terrible visitors reappeared. This time their menaces were of murder, and violence worse than murder. They ransacked armoirs, broke locks, emptied trunks and threatened to kill us if we did not give them gold. I tried to escape, but one of them brandished an axe over me and swore he would "split my skull." Resigning myself to fate, with a feeling of despair, such as I hope may never crush me again, I seated myself and reciting an act of contrition, prepared for death. Releasing me for the moment, the ruffian bade his comrade "*call in the blacks!*" At these words hope forsook me and I vainly strove to dissemble their awful import. Maddened by a futile search for treasure, they declared that the negroes had informed them that Mr. C. was an officer in the Confederate army, and had a big box of gold and silver hid there. Very soon Dave, Fred and Valsin, three of our slaves came into our bed-room. Dave was the one who told them these fables which roused their greed. Luckily for him, he left with the Yankees. * * * * *

But let me finish with this night of agony. The Zouaves put us in our room, under guard, while the negroes escorted them through the house. My room escaped their pollution, by some miracle. Suddenly, one of the negroes who had accompanied the Zouaves, stole back where we were prisoned, and, with the most obscene gestures, raised a club over Madam C. as it to strike her dead. She appealed to the Zouave guarding us "if it were possible that he could allow this murder." Some human instinct must have conquered his ferocity, for immediately hailing his confrere, who rushed up to the scene, they combined to hurl the negro to the floor. As soon as he was prostrate they hammered him with their fists and boots so ruthlessly that, forgetting for one with moment the justice of the act, we implored them to let him go. They yielded, but as he slunk towards the gallery, the Zouave with the bowie knife smote him so shrewdly that the weapon shivered on his ribs. Our bed room and my garments were stained with his blood. After that they dismissed the negroes and sat down quietly. Picture us alone with two such abandoned wretches and completely in their power. God, however, took care of us, and perhaps our very innocence abashed them for—

"'Tis said that the lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her purity!"

At last—at last they left us just as the morning star went down. We moved to Natchitoches immediately, as we were determined not to spend another night beyond the river.

* * * * * *

Really, it did our hearts good to witness the Yankees haug down their heads on the retreat from Mansfield.—The pomp and circumstance of that brilliant pageant of a week or two before had shrunk into a cowed and filthy rabble. Such a demoralized set never existed.—They did their best to steal everything and burn the town, but happily their design was frustrated. You can not imagine what crushing and splendid victories Taylor's little army of "ragged rebels" has gained over this magnificently appointed force of Banks.

At Mansfield, your College friend, Leopold Armant, was slain at the head of his regiment leading a triumphant charge. He died like a hero, and has gone to join that celestial army whose name in Heaven is the Southern Dead. Our forces are hemming the invaders in, and it is to be hoped that should any reach New Orleans it will be by bloody fragments.

* * * * * *

M. E. R.

[The balance of this letter is of a private character, full of that pathos which springs from the wounded spirit of a true woman, but too sacred for publication.]

### Contributions to the Washington Fund.

We take pleasure in publishing the following list of contributors to the Washington Fund with the amounts opposite each name, received at this office up to date. The amounts as stated are reduced to New Currency when it was paid in the old issue:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fulton and Price, | $ 333 30 | L. Meginney, | 20 00 |
| W. E. Davis, | 20 00 | T. E. Roberts, | 300 00 |
| Capt. Buie, | 10 00 | John T. Hewett, | 33 33 |
| David Aaron, | 50 00 | —— Fitzpatrick, | 3 33 |
| Dr. Bradley, | 10 00 | Theatre Benefit, | 421 50 |
| S. M. West, | 20 00 | S. N. Cannon, | 3 34 |
| Richard Bradley, | 59 33 | P. Heinsberger, | 50 00 |
| W. T. Armstrong, | 10 00 | Mrs. E. E. Springs, | 100 00 |
| John Bishop, | 6 67 | J. VanSickle, | 200 00 |
| Geo. W. Mills, | 10 00 | Cash, | 100 00 |
| W. H. Biddle, | 10 00 | Runge & Kordlander | 100 00 |
| Thos. W. Player, | 6 67 | W. R. Utley, | 200 00 |
| Dr. W. E. Freeman, | 24 00 | Alex. MacRae, Jr., | 33 33 |
| S. VanAmringe, | 50 00 | Cash, | 80 00 |
| Cash, | 16 66 | Pupils of Mrs. Perry's School, | 79 33 |
| Cash, | 3 34 | Geo. H Kelley, | 100 00 |
| Cash, | 10 00 | C. Stemmerman, | 20 00 |
| H. Kuhl, | 16 67 | Cash, | 10 00 |
| John Brown, | 33 33 | Cash, | 20 00 |
| Cash, | 16 67 | | |
| M. Cronly, | 500 00 | | |
| | | | $3,090 00 |

MR. R. BARHAM, formerly of Co. F, First Regiment, N. C. T., called on us yesterday forenoon. Mr. B. is quite a young man, but painfully mutilated, having lost both his feet at the battle of Sharpsburg. He wishes to obtain an education so as to enable him to earn a living at school-teaching, clerking, or some other occupation for which his misfortune may not unfit him. We presume that he will call upon citizens in person, who can see for themselves. We think the case is one of a class calling for the interposition of the liberal and benevolent.

EDWIN BOOTH AT THE NORTH.—This young actor, a native of the State of Maryland, and whose engagements in the South previous to the war were attended with much success, has lately been performing at the North for the benefits of the Sanitary Committee. When told in Washington by a Southern lady a short time since that the people of the South would surely remember him in this matter, he replied "*He did not care what they remembered! He knew no country but the Union—no flag but the stars and stripes.*" Very good for young Edwin! Pass his sentiments around.

THE Salisbury, N. C, *Watchman*, has the following: Three Irishmen, deserters from the Federal army, entered our lines, and when asked how they avoided the pickets, replied:—

"Sure and were we not the pickets themselves."

REGISTER OF NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, 1864.—Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, N. C., January 1, 1864. A very interesting pamphlet for reference, and very neatly printed by W. W. HOLDEN, Printer to the State.

WE have heard it hinted before, that there was something like foul play connected with the capture of the *Robert E. Lee*, (formerly the *Giraffe*,) and the following from the *Halifax* (*N. S*) *Journal* of the 29th April, seems to give color to the accusation:

We understand that the American Consul at this port has been endeavoring to bribe the engineers and other officers on board the Confederate steamers in this port to betray their trust, as it is believed he was only too successful in doing in the case of the Robert Lee. He succeeded in gaining admittance to the City of Petersburg the other day without the Captain's knowledge; and we are requested by Captain Fuller to state that when he repents his visit he will be provided with a speedy passage to the bottom of the dock, with a sinker upon him sufficient to keep him there. This is a dignified work certainly, for a representative of a nation which claims to be civilized—the playing of the role of the spy, and resorting to bribery.

### Letter from Raleigh—Messrs. Hall and Person.

For the Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C, 26 th May, 1864.

*Messrs. Editors:* This week has given us some excitement by reason of the importance of the Legislative debates. The *habeas corpus* question has brought forward the most prominent members of both branches.

I have been so interested in the course of your members that I seize a few moments to say that New Hanover county has great cause to be proud of such representatives as Mr. HALL in the Senate and Mr. PERSON in the House. Judge PERSON brought up the "Conservatives" all standing, when, after having passed a resolution expressive of confidence in the integrity and ability of President Davis, they moved to reconsider it by taking the simple ground that, if an answer to Gov. VANCE or Mr. HOLDEN was to be construed into an implication of want of confidence in the Confederate Government, then he should call upon all his friends who considered the success of the Confederacy superior to the claims of any candidate for office, to bring out a third man who

CAMP 3D N. C. CAVALRY, HANOVER C. H., May 26th, 1864.

*Editors Journal:*—Believing that our friends at home will be anxious to hear from the regiment, and especially of its acts of conspicuous gallantry, I is all trespass on your patience for a short time, to give publicity to an act recently performed by six men of this regiment, which certainly deserves public notice. Shortly after the fight near Drewry's Bluff, Capt. McIlhammy's squadron (companies A and B) was sent down on the South side of James River to scout and watch the movements of the enemy. After gaining what information he could on the South side, Capt. McIlhammy sent privates Jno. L. Barden, Sam'l Casteen and Chauncy Smith, from company A, and Sergt. Dobson, J. T. James A. King, from company B, and Sergt. Dobson, J. T. Jenkins and Buckner Petteway, company B, across the river, to ascertain the enemy's movements on the North side. After crossing the river they were joined by six infantry men and ten men and had not proceeded far when they came in sight of a gun boat, and saw a party of men coming upon them. The Lieutenant gave his men orders to charge. It is need'ess to say that these were six Yankees. The fight was in an open clover field, and one of the Yankees was shot down and the remaining men, four men pursued and captured the entire party, two of them, an Orderly Sergt. and a private were captured by private Casteen, within 100 yards of their gunboats. All this under a tremendous fire from every portion on the deck of the gunboat, and from batteries. Similar deeds of daring have been performed which is handed down from the past history of the regiment I can be confidently asserted that in the Army of Northern Virginia she will be up to the *Torchest standard*. More anon.

MILES.

HEADQ'RS BEAURGARD'S ARMY, near Drewry's Bluff, May 25th, 1864.

*Messrs. Editors:*—

About the 1st of May we received orders to have our camp equipage at Petersburg and report to Gen. Colquitt, who was in command at Black Water. As a portion of our goods were soon packed up, we were on the move in a short time. Arriving at Ivor, a station on the Norfolk road, near the Black Water, we found Gen. Colquitt (old dad) as the boys call him, armed and equipped according to Hardee—that is to say, spurs (he wore boots) saddled, and that same hat jauntily adjusted, which indicates something unusual. Some orders came as they always do in the army, and "cut the cat out of the wallo". Our regiment was marched towards the Black Water, the order was countermanded forward, and we "forwarded". The next day found us in the once flourishing village of Suffolk, which is quite a pleasant day with the ladies; we were glad to see the "ragged rebs," and we received parental accounts of the conduct of negroes. I will say "*en passant*" that the ladies of Suffolk, by the way, they are not a few—are the prettiest I have yet met in the Old Dominion, and such as are not at the mercy of a married fee, are still willing to encourage in the business of flirtation. I can cheerfully recommend the ladies of Suffolk to the Confederacy. To any worthy officer wishing to engage in the business of matrimony, I will go a Colonel dollar that he can O. K.

The enemy, after repeated efforts to draw the fire of their strong works some three miles from Suffolk, and our General gaining what information he desired as to their strength, we left for Ivor, reaching there next day about 12 o'clock, with tired and empty stomachs. This trip was call'd by many a reconnoissance in force, but the writer was a hard reconnoissance, as they were made under the sun in the day through mud and water deep.

The country between Ivor and Suffolk is fine for agricultural purposes. There are many very large plantations. Some of the finest and largest apple and peach orchards I ever saw. It is strange to say you have only to go without a guide to find these orchards: reason why, you can't tell—I can't say.

When we had scarcely time to rest ourselves at Ivor, we learned, to our chagrin, that the dodge was to pay at Petersburg the Beast Butler with the congregated world of Bermuda Hundreds, City Point, and any other cusses in the vicinity, and were marching in that direction. This rather got us, as we knew we had no small force, but concluded "to roll in, if we could get it," so we mounted the trains, it tooted, and we were off for the wars again."

On our arrival at Petersburg we found every body under arms. I beg the ladies' pardon, they were all under arms up, and greeted us with many hearty cheers. "Now's the time" was out *en masse*, with uncle Sam's harness on, ready to meet the foe in deadly combat. The old troops present were given a position under which we calmly awaited the onset of the enemy. Contrary to all expectation it was discovered on the following morning that he was approaching the city on the North side by way of Swift Creek. Here he was met by Col. Graham, of the 25th S. C. Regiment, and brought to a stand still.

Only two companies of our Regiment, E and F, were engaged during the fighting immediately around the city. They were like an old acquaintance of mine, of whom I once heard asked if he belonged to the Baptist church, replied yes, "I have belonged to the Baptist church off and on for fourteen years." So with these companies, we fought a Regiment off and on for a whole night, and had the fortune after the retreat of the enemy at Drewry's Bluff, of getting in the daily list kept by one of the Regiments, in which they were set down to be sixty killed and wounded.—Some of them wounded in Co. F.

After having the climate rather warm for comfort with Swift Creek (as we were pitching in to him both day and night) very prudently retreated under the cover of night and took himself and crew to his den near Bermuda Hundreds. We, having by this time collected a respectable army of veteran troops, put after him. We first met his skirmishers near our entrenchments at Drewry's Bluff, from which time until the ever memorable 16th, skirmishing on both sides was carried on with a high hand and heavy loss. On the morning of the 16th orders came around for everything to be in readiness. Gen. Beauregard had said that the enemy must be routed, and that was enough.—At the dawn of day the rattle of musketry was heard on our extreme left—the enemy's right. Nearer down the line is heard the thunder of our boys, as they successively charge and carry the enemy's works. Still nearer, and to the centre, brigade after brigade and regiment after regiment have gone, routing the enemy at all points. Evening found us victors, and in full possession of the field. In their early flight they left any amount of baggage, ammunition, commissary stores, besides arms and quite a number of spades and shovels, which we are putting to good use. Our loss was heavy, as we had in some instances to charge them from three different sides, while at the victory was complete. The loss in our regiment was 150, including some officers, killed, wounded and missing. We followed up the Beast, and now have him penned up in a narrow strip of land between the Appomattox and James Rivers. We are grabbing at him on all sides, and he must soon turn to the back track, cross over on the peninsula or fight us. Everything is comparatively quiet to-day. Should anything important turn up I will try and let you know it.

Yours, "WILL"

HEADQ'RS 1ST N. C. T., Near Spottsylvania Court House, May 20th, 1864.

*Messrs. Editors & Printers:*—

Gentlemen: Below you will find a list of the casualties 1st N. C. troops from 5th to the 20th May. It cannot be exactly correct as there are some Companies without officers or both.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Col H A Brown, Major A C Latham.

Prisoners—Lieut Col J N Harrell, Sergt Major Wm O Allen.

Co. A—Wounded—Lieut Jno A Morgan, Sergt Spruil, Private Miles.

Prisoners—Capt Johnson, Sergts Harvy, Hedrick, Corpls Woodard, J Ives, Hutor; Privates Bogue, Burch, Cummings, Dunlap, Davis, Green, Gearner, Fellows, Parish, Oliver, Skinner, Smith, N Smith, Todd, Thomas, Trotter, B Thomas, Swayne, White, Hoskins, Lane, Nixon, Miller, Jessup, Chambers.

Co B—Killed—Lieut L J Curtis, Sergt Carlton, Private Hemphill.

Wounded—Sergt Faw, Privates Stockard, Shores, Gilmings, Witherspoon, Nicholson, Jones.

Prisoners—Corpls Blalock, Spicer, Sergts Woodrouch, Alexander; Privates Laws, Pickard, W Thompson, M Thompson, R Thompson, Adkins Mickle, Paris, Wilkerson, Batchelor, Shepard, Eller, Alexander, Check, Nicholls, Witherspoon, S L Witherspoon, Laxtor, Shaw, R Shaw, Moore, Perkins.

Co C—Killed—Wm Croom, J Hinnant.

Wounded—Capt Thomson, Lieut Charles, Sergt Kelly; Privates Joseph W Moore, Louis Moore, H B Reeves, Bass, W R Burson, J B Marble, Peden, Baker, Gay, Garner, Wall, Whitley.

Prisoners—Lieut McMillan, Sergt Frank P McIntire, Corpls F M Boudeaux, Eval L Robinson, Batten; Privates H Bryant, M W Bryant, Bass, Brown, Cone, C M Debon, Gay Harper, Joiner, W P Kelly, M J Moore, Reaves, James B Powell, John Smith, Jesse C Stucky, Morris, Barnes.

Co. D—Killed—Lieut Howard.

Wounded—Capt Williamson, Sergt Calhoun; Privates Hall, Hancock, Kempe, Brown.

Prisoners—Lieut Honew, Sergt House, Corpls Williams, Baker; Privates Brown, Anthony, Thomas, Oates, Shittle Wood Wise, Anthony, Crabtree, T Crabtree, M Crabtree, Wood, Stancey, Sidford, Evans, Jones, Mann, Underwood, Joiner, Davis, Hines, Holmes.

Co. E—Killed—Privates E Atkinson, Payne.

Wounded—Sergts Williams, Pedigrew, Terry.

Prisoners—Sergts Guthery, Casteen, Williamson, Corpls Lumsden, Williamson, Williams; Privates Isby, Spoon, Swing, Owens, Whitsel, B Whitsel, M Spoon, S Spoon, G Clapp, John Clapp, W Clapp, Jugle, B Isley, Sims, Mosby, Garnes, Garrett, G Garrett, Capps, C Capps, Waltham, Coble, B Coble.

Co. F—Killed—Corpl Johnson, Private Marsbern.

Wounded—Sergt Quinn, Corpls Parker, Wilkins; Privates Gardner, Hesty, Parker, Herndon, Vann, Rhew, Jenkins.

Prisoners—Sergt Harrell, Corpl Williams; Privates Bagget, Beal, Briston, W Briston, Britton, Copeland, Davis, Desern, Dunnigs, Edwards, Ellis, Gardner, Griffis, Herndon, Jacobs, Johnson, Pope, Reaves, Sanders, Slade, Vinson, Warren.

Co. G—Killed—Sergt Fagan, Corpls Ledford, 1st Lieut Ledford.

Wounded—Privates Seiwels, Oliver.

Prisoners—Capt Whitehurst, Lieuts Latham and Barget, Sergt Williams, Corpl Ennis; Privates E Lisbem, T Lisbam, White, Mathias, Upchurch, J Upchurch, Welch, Odin, Bright, Collins, Lawrence, Lane, Dupon, Barker, Jones, Smith, Scott, Snell, Seagraves, Norcum, Holt.

Co. H—Wounded—Capt Mizell; Privates Ausburn, Braddick, Murry.

Prisoners—Lieut's Gaither and Coffield, Sergts Taylor and Harbison, Corpls Gurganus, Mabley and Clapp; Privates Ausburn, Askew, Boon, Fields, Bowan, J Jobe, J Jobe, S Fields, Friddie, Yates, Gurganus, P Roberson, T Roberson, Rogers, Holliday, Albright, Brown, Hopkins, Mc Taylor, R Taylor, Russ, Simpson Hamilton, Harden, Reason, Shepherd, D Shepherd, Mizell, Cowan, Atwell.

Co. I—Killed—Sergt Jones, Privates Woodard, Lee, R King, S King.

Wounded—Lieut Patterson, Privates Redford, Freemen Bright.

Prisoners—Names can not be given, all prisoners, number given in table.

Co. K—Killed—Lieut Branch, Corpl Hockaday, Privates Clark, Griffin, Pulley.

Wounded—Sergts Carpenter, Winters, Privates Strickland, Burgis, Wammock, Winters, Pulleys.

Prisoners—Lieut Day, Sergts Johnson, Dunree, Dickens Green; Privates Askins, Thompson, Mathis, Hankney, Dickens, H Dickens, Hardy Dickens, Lewis, Hux, Mathis, Everett, Butts, Cullum, Sheron, Jones Lyles, Lynch, King Short, Stansberry, Hudson, Johnson, Hale, Waleten, Pope, Shaw, Shaw, R Shaw, Rogers, Nevell,

RECAPITULATION.

| | Killed. Officers. | Men | Wounded. Officers | Men. | Prisoners. Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F & S,..... | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 |
| A..... | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 36 |
| B..... | 1 | 2 | | 7 | | 25 |
| C..... | | 2 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 26 |
| D..... | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 29 |
| E..... | | 2 | | 3 | | 29 |
| F..... | | 2 | | 19 | | 24 |
| G..... | | 4 | | 2 | 3 | 21 |
| H..... | | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 26 |
| I..... | | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 40 |
| K..... | 1 | 4 | | 7 | 1 | 34 |
| Totals..... | 3 | 21 | 8 | 65 | 13 | 299 |

Total loss. 389

Grant is whipped, but he will not "fess up."

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. H. W. McINTIRS,
Lt. and Act'g Adjt. 1st N. C. Troops.

For the Journal.

HEADQUARTERS 51st Reg't N. C. TROOPS, In the field near Petersburg, Va., May 27th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I send you a list of casualties in this regiment from the 15th to the 24th inst., which you will please publish for the information of their friends at home:

Co. A—Killed—H Lewis.

Co. B—Wounded—G M Strickland, seriously.

Co. C—None

Co. D—Killed—Private J R Cameron. Wounded—Privates S S Davis, S McMann, Geo Graham, H Harding, slight; J M Council, H Green B F Little, seriously.

Co. E—Wounded—Privates J Bullock, J Lain, W Mc Commick, slightly.

Co F—Wounded—G Woodward, slightly; Private J Mashewhite; Sergt J G Faulk, second time seriously.

Co. G—Wounded—Private J Woodward, in neck; W Jernigan, G W Cartwright, slightly in the hand.

Co. H—Killed—Corpl G o W Lennon. Wounded—Private M Cartrell, slightly; D D Clark, seriously.

Co. I—Killed—Private J H Taylor, H Williams. Wounded—Private D Autery, D W Brock, seriously; W H Adams, slightly.

| | Killed. | Wounded. |
|---|---|---|
| Enlisted Men,..... | 5 | 22 |
| Total,..... | | 27 |

I remain yours very respectfully,

JOHN R. LATTA,
1st Lt. & Adj 51st Regiment N. C. T.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the Fifty-sixth North Carolina troops, commanded by Colonel P F Faison, Ransom's brigade in the engagement near Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Lieut. Colonel G G Luke, in shoulder.

Company B—Killed—Private D P Blizzard. Wounded—Lieutenant A R Carver, in arm, severely, private John Tart, in knee.

Co. C—Wounded—Corpl J Matthews, in leg, private William Childers, in shoulder, severely.

Co. D—Wounded—Private J Bowers, in shoulder.

Co. E—Wounded—Sergeant N Clark, captured, privates Benjamin Garner, captured, B F Sikes, in head, severely.

Co. F—Wounded—Lieutenant A R Grigg, in head, privates W C Wolf, in shoulder, severely, M W Crowder, in arm and side.

Co. G—Killed—Private Jas Tucker. Wounded—Privates Robert P Smith, in hand, Robert C Love, in head.

Co. H—Wounded—Sergeant Thomas J Montague, in shoulder, slightly, corporal N A Horne, on Wrist, privates David May, in hand slightly, James O Scoggins, in side, severely. Missing and supposed to be wounded, Lieutenant R W Belo, sergeant S A Thompson, corporal H C Murchison, supposed to be killed; privates William F Lackey, supposed to be killed. H Bleswoe, J Bolin, G W Bogle, S L Carden, John Lee, Frank Patterson, W T Patterson, T J Poe, Martin Stewart, J H Vickers, W S Whitaker, Gaston Roberts. Missing, N P Combs, J D Casete, J S Massey.

Co. I—Wounded—Sergeant C P Tanner, in side and thigh, privates G W Spurlin, in arm, D P Smart, in thigh, J M Michael, in hand, J W Campe, in neck, Thomas Owens, in shoulder, G J Horton, in shoulder.

Co. K—Wounded—Sergeant J J McNeely, in arm, privates G W Edwards, in shoulder, Z Morgan, in side, severely, A C Shields, in hand.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed, | 2 |
| Wounded, | 45 |
| Missing, | 3 |
| Total, | 50 |

North Carolina papers please copy.

JOHN W. FAISON, Adjutant.

The Defeat of Siegel.

The Staunton Spectator has the following additional particulars about the defeat of Siegel:

On Friday evening last, the forces under command of Gen Imboden had a skirmish with the advance guard of Siegel's forces at New Market, in Shenandoah county, in which the enemy were driven back and a part of them captured, together with a number of horses.—Ninety five Yankees and two negroes (prisoners) arrived here on yesterday evening. At that time Gen. Breckinridge was on the march from this place, on his way to reinforce Gen. Imboden. He arrived in time on Saturday to form his line of battle about a mile south of New Market, and near the boundary line between the counties of Rockingham and Shenandoah, the position taken being in the county of Shenandoah. The enemy fell back and the battle was fought on the North side of New Market.

On Sunday the Dutch General, "*mit all dat fites mit Sigel*," offered battle, and after a severe engagement was defeated, with the loss of a good many killed, wounded, and prisoners, and five pieces of artillery.—They were pursued as far as the bridge across the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, which the enemy partially destroyed, and thus stopped for the time the pursuit, as the river was too full to ford. The force of the enemy consisted of 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. The strength of our force it may not be prudent to state at this time, but it was sufficient to defeat and rout Sigel and all "*dat fites mit him*."

Our loss was considerable, though up to this time (Monday evening) we have been unable to learn the extent of it. We have heard that the 63d regiment, of Imboden's command, lost seven captains killed and wounded. We have learned the names of none of these captains except that of Capt. Currence, who was killed.

The Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute participated gallantly and efficiently in this battle. Their loss is reported 6 killed and 39 wounded. We have received the names only of the following:

Killed: W H Cabell, —— Jones, Charles Crocket, Mc Dowell, Stanard, Randolph. Badly Wounded: Garnett, Whitson, J A Stuart, Shriver and Capt Hill. Slightly Wounded: Chas W Turner, J Wise, Johnston, Dillard; Berkeley, Triplett, Marshall, Watson, and H C Reed.

We Captured one hundred prisoners exclusive of the wounded, and the enemy left 138 of their dead on the field, which would indicate a loss of not less than 600 or 700.

The casualties in the Captains of the 63d regiment alluded to above are as follows: Killed Capt Currence. Wounded: Capts Chipley, Bastable, Hill, Holf, Smith and Woodson.

KNAPSACKS DISCARDED.—Knapsacks have fallen into general disuse and discredit in the Confederate armies, and in derision of them the soldiers call them "hatd organs." Whenever a company or regiment is seen marching with knapsacks slung, the taunt is sure to follow: "I say, you've got your organs, where's your monkeys? You left them behind, expecting to find bigger and better monkeys down here," etc.

A blanket and oil cloth twisted into the shape of a boa constrictor, and slung about the shoulders of the soldier is the light equipment for heavy, rapid marching.

Correspondence

Between Gov. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, and President DAVIS, on the subject of Negotiations for Peace.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1863.

*His Excellency.*

PRESIDENT DAVIS:

*My Dear Sir:* After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be impossible to remove it, except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this course, that if fair terms are rejected, it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the Government. And, although our position is well known, as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotiations. In doing so we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of our responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the humblest of our citizens—who sometimes forget the actual situation—that the Government is tender of their lives and happiness, and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one moment. Though statesmen might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strengthened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms. The *effort* to obtain peace is the principal matter.

Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion.

Very respectfully yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, January 8th, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, containing suggestions of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of removing "the sources of discontent" in North Carolina. The contents of the letter are substantially the same as those of the letter addressed by you to Senator Dortch, extracts of which were by him read to me. I remarked to Mr. Dortch that you were probably not aware of the obstacles to the course you indicated, and without expressing an opinion on the merits of the proposed policy, I desired him in answering your letter to write suggestions as to the method of opening negotiations, and as to the terms which you thought should be offered to the enemy. I felt persuaded you would appreciate the difficulties as soon as your attention was called to the necessity of considering the subject in detail. As you have made no suggestions touching the manner of overcoming the obstacles, I infer that you were not apprised by Mr Dortch of my remarks to him.

Apart from insuperable objections to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert) I cannot see how the more material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been invariably unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to receive them or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but promised that an answer would be sent.—No answer has ever been received. The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to ensure his reception, if the enemy were not determined to receive no proposals whatever from the government. Vice President Stephens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of his success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines or to hold any conference with them. He was stopped before he ever reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington. To attempt again (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us) to send Commissioners or Agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity without the slightest chance of being listened to.

No true citizen, no man who has our cause at heart can desire this, and the good people of North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an attempt, if aware of all the facts. So far from removing "sources of discontent," such a course would receive, as it would merit, the condemnation of those true patriots who have given their blood and their treasure to maintain the freedom, equality and independence, which descended to them from the immortal heroes of King's Mountain and other battle fields of the revolution. It, then, these proposals cannot be made through envoys, because the enemy would not receive them, how is it possible to communicate our desire for peace, otherwise than by the public announcements contained in almost every message I ever sent to Congress?

I cannot recall at this time one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was peace, and the only terms which formed a *sine qua non*, were precisely those that you suggested, namely, "a demand only to be let alone." But suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference, through commissioners with the government of President Lincoln, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all admissible? Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming in point of fact the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept or to enter into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow citizens to such a degraded condition, in hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the common doom, may be true. But I do not believe that the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself. I cannot conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the field of battle (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been deceived by anything to which you refer in "the recent action of the Federal House of Representatives." I have seen no action of that House that does not indicate by a very decided majority, the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms to the South, except absolute, unconditional subjugation or extermination. But if it were otherwise, how are we to treat with the House of Representatives? It is with Lincoln alone that we ever could confer, and his own partisans at the north avow unequivocally that his purpose in his message and proclamation was to shut out all hope that he would ever treat with us on *any* terms. If we will break up our government, dissolve the Confederacy, disband our armies, emancipate our slaves, take an oath of allegiance, binding ourselves to obedience to him and of disloyalty to our own States, he proposes to pardon us and not to plunder us of anything more than the property already stolen from us, and such slaves as still remain. In order to render his proposal, so insulting as to secure their rejection, he joins to them a promise to support with his army one-tenth of the people of any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other nine tenths, thus seeking to sow discord and suspicion among the people of the several States, and to excite them to civil war in furtherance of his ends. I know well it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the government at Washington. Your own well known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, to which we have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of object submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which he is waging.

I fear much from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its homes if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make head. I know that you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by an over earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed? With your influence and position the promoters of the unfounded discontents now prevalent in your State, would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of conciliation, and set them at defence. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor, dignity and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met it will in our future inevitably become.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Excellency,
Z. B. VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, N. C.

# TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY—THE FIGHT COMMENCED—GALLANT CHARGE OF CLEBURNE'S DIVISION, &c.

NEW HOPE VIA MARIETTA, May 28th, 1864.

The enemy are massed in our front, on the South side of Pumpkin Vine Creek. There was a very heavy artillery and musketry skirmish on yesterday, from sun rise to dark, principally on our right wing, when it closed and was resumed about midnight.

We captured between two and three hundred prisoners, among them Lieut. Col. Famblies of the 59th Ohio, Adjutant Heller, and three Lieutenants.

Our forces are in good spirits, with great confidence in their commander and their ability to defeat the enemy.

Every man is anxious for a general engagement to take place, which will probably be to-day.

Skirmishing is now going on to night on the right centre. Lieut. Col. Famblis reports Gen. Wallack severely wounded in the action at Resaca.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

BATTLE FIELD 18 MILES FROM MARIETTA, May 28, 1864.

Heavy skirmishing began at daylight yesterday morning on the left, and continued without intermission till about five o'clock, when a desperate assault was made upon Stevenson's division, which was repulsed handsomely, with heavy loss to the enemy. This is the fourth assault that has been made upon this point, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy.

A battery was run up within 200 yards of Stuart's line and opened a terrific fire. Our sharpshooters killed every gunner and horse and the battery was hastily abandoned.

Last night at 12 o'clock the enemy advanced on our extreme right and were ambuscaded by Cleburne's division, who followed up with a charge which routed the enemy completely, leaving one hundred and forty-nine prisoners, including a brigade commander, together with their dead and wounded in our hands. The enemy's loss in the affair was between five and six thousand. Our loss about six hundred.

The conduct of Granbury's brigade is highly spoken of. Granbury received a slight wound, but was still in the field.

Brisk skirmishing began again this morning, and still continues on the extreme left. The enemy was massing on their left this morning.

Heavy firing of artillery continues up to 11 o'clock.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE VIA MARIETTA, May 28th, 1864.

Gen. Cleburn's division engaged the fourth army corps under Howard about one o'clock this morning, and after a desperate contest signally repulsed them with a loss of between five and seven thousand. We captured between one hundred and fifty and two hundred prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and immense quantities of arms and accoutrements.

Gen. Celburne says that the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he ever saw them before. Between five hundred and one thousand dead were left close up to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned.

Our loss will probably number four or five hundred.

Skirmishing is still going on, the enemy's left gradually giving way.

LATER FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

NEW HOPE, May 29th, 1864.—Granbury's brigade was placed in action at 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, to arrest the enemy's attempt to turn our flank. He had no defences, except a few boughs and stones hastily collected by our cavalry, which held the position as skirmishers before the brigade came up. The engagement immediately become furious, and raged with unabated violence until 8 o'clock, P. M. The enemy's lines were advanced within five paces of ours several times, and were at all points repulsed. Having no support, the brigade was not allowed to hazard their position by a charge until 12 o'clock, P. M., when Walthall's brigade arrived and took position immediately in the rear. The charge was sounded, and the brigade swept the woods, breaking the lines of battle of the enemy without firing a gun. Many prisoners were taken. Govan's brigade, detached at 5½, P. M., and sent at 8 o'clock to Granbury's which being unfatigued, arrived in time, charged and drove the enemy back. Berkham's loss was 28 killed and 65 wounded, and five missing. The enemy left in Granbury's front 248 dead on the field, and a large number wounded. These dead were all killed by Berkham's Arkansas regiment, which was separated from Granbury's line at an interval of 100 paces. The losses in Granbury's immediate front was not less than 300; 1,000 to 1,200 wounded and many prisoners captured. It is reported that Major Generals Howard and Johnson, and Brig. Gen. King are wounded.

Skirmishing continued until night fall. The enemy constantly shifting their positions from centre to left.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

RICHMOND, May 28th, 1864.

The New York World and Journal of Commerce were suppressed for publishing a bogus proclamation from Lincoln calling for four hundred thousand men and appointing a day of fasting and prayer. The editors offer large rewards for the perpetrators of the hoax.

The London correspondent of the New York News says that the Mersey rams would be sold to Maximilian, who is collecting a powerful fleet.

In the House of Commons, on the 2nd of May, Mr. Lay had admitted that an agent had been sent from Havana to the Confederate States, in order to communicate with that Government, and he was not allowed to pass through the blockade.

Sir J. Ephirstone asked whether the sending of an agent did not amount to the acknowledgement of the Executive power of the Confederate States. No reply from the ministerial bench.

FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 30th, 1864.
VIA SUMMIT, Miss., May 28th.

Since April 8th we have whipped two Yankee armies, one in Louisiana and the other in Arkansas, driving the latter to Little Rock, and surrounding the former in Alexandria, capturing in all thirty-four pieces of artillery, eight thousand stand of small arms, six thousand prisoners, twelve hundred wagons, two gunboats and four transports, and sinking four new gunboats and five transports, and killing and wounding eight thousand Yankees. Our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, is about four thousand.

At present Steele is at Little Rock, with the wreck of fifteen thousand troops, threatened by Price.

The Yankee General Thayer is killed.

Banks' army is twenty thousand strong, in Alexandria. Porter's fleet is detained above by low water.

We have possession of Red river above and below, and heavy forces on each side.

Col. Griffin, with a force of two hundred sharpshooters and a battery of artillery, surprised two gunboats—the Queen City and Wave—and captured both. The Yankees had to send their boats ashore to surrender. There was one hundred and sixty prisoners captured, sixteen fine cannon, and no end of stores.

On the 9th a Yankee mail boat was captured at Calcasia by Major McNeyhoes.

Affairs in Northern Mexico are all quiet.

On the 22d of April the Yankees lauded a force of three hundred at Lavaca, and set fire to the town. Several blocks were consumed.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29th.—The enemy crossed the Pamunkey river yesterday at Hanoverton and Old Church. Hancock with Burnside's forces have also certainly crossed. Warren's division is not accounted for.

Our army, up to this morning, had formed no line of battle, but were awaiting the enemy's movements and disposition.

There was a considerable cavalry fight at Hall's Shop yesterday between Fitz Lee and Hampton's cavalry and a large force of Yankee cavalry. Our cavalry at first forced the enemy back, but it is now supposed the enemy gave back in order to draw us in. Late in the evening our army drew off, but it is said some 30 were killed and 75 to 100 wounded. Some of them fell into the enemy's hands.

There has been no engagement to-day, and it is supposed the enemy do not intend an immediate attack, but will rely upon entrenching himself.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 28, 1864.

Nothing of particular interest transpired in either House to-day, and both resolved into secret session at an early hour.

It is raining this afternoon.

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

RICHMOND, May 28th, 1864.

The Herald of the 25th has been received. Gold is quoted at 185.

Theatre.—Miss Ida Vernon.

To-night this charming young actress makes her first appearance in Wilmington in her unequalled representation of Juliet, supported by Mr. THEO HAMILTON, as Romeo, thus presenting an unequalled galaxy of attraction. This beautiful and graceful actress having just arrived on Saturday morning from Bermuda, having at last succeeded in safely running the blockade, after having been, on three several occasions captured by the blockading squadron, was immediately engaged by the enterprising Manager, Mr. H. M. JESKINS, to appear in conjunction with Mr. HAMILTON. In some of their most celebrated roles. Miss VERNON unquestionably stands at the head of the profession in the South. Her lifelike and natural acting, her pleasing figure, with her correct and truthful reading, and her taste in costumes, are advantages possessed by her over other Southern actresses. No doubt, as in other cities, our townsmen will be charmed and delighted with her impersonations of the various characters in which she may appear before them.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 30th, 1864.

Grant's army is entrenching on the North and West of Salpotamay Creek, their line extending irregularly from Pamunkey river, near Hanovertown, to Gilmar's Mills, on the road from Mechanicsville to Old Church. A raiding party of cavalry appeared at Hungary Station at one o'clock this morning.

FROM RICHMOND—OUR ARMY IN LINE OF BATTLE, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, May 30th, 1864.

Our troops at three o'clock to-day were reported in line of battle in front of Atlees station, on the Virginia Central Rail Road. Perhaps a collision may occur to-morrow, none has taken place to-day. The enemy have all left Hanover C. H.

The army correspondent of the New York World is reported to have been captured to-day, with papers on his person showing a loss in the sixth (Sedgewick's) corps since the campaign begun of eighteen thousand, or three fifths of what it started with.

Papers found on this correspondent also say that Grant does not mean to fight any more, as has been supposed, hereafter he will rely on entrenching.

Gen. Hampton to-day was placed temporarily in command of the cavalry in this army.

FROM EUROPE—CONFEDERATE BONDS ADVANCED—EUROPEAN WAR APPREHENDED.

RICHMOND, May 30th, 1864.

The London Times, of the 4th, says that the officers of the Georgia, now lying in the Mersey for the purpose of being sold, were entertained at dinner by the Liverpool Southern club. An effort will be made to retain her crew to man the Alexandra.

American stocks are depressed in the London market, except Confederate Bonds, which advanced four and a half per cent on the 3d of May, closing at ten to twelve per cent above the quotation of United States five-twenties.

No result had been arrived at by the London Conference, and a general war in Europe is apprehended.

The Spanish Admiral has seized the Chincha Islands, the property of Peru.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 30th, 1864.

The Senate passed a bill, after debate, allowing the Commissioners under the act suspending the habeas corpus, two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and then resolved into secret session.

In the House the resolution relative to Mr. Meminger was referred to the Committee on the Judicary, after the withdrawal of the preamble. A bill increasing the pay of members of Congress was referred to the Committee of one from each State. A resolution was adopted extending the session until the 7th. The President has vetoed the bill establishing a General Staff.

BUTLER'S FORCES REPORTED LEAVING.

RICHMOND, May 30 h, 1864.

It is reported that Butler's forces are leaving Bermuda Hundreds under protection of their gunboats.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

NEW HOPE, Ga., May 29th, 1864.

While Jackson's dismounted cavalry engaged the enemy last evening on our left, Gen. Bates was ordered to feel their position. He deployed his command as skirmishers, which were driven in, and those of the enemy took possession of the breastwork. He then ordered a charge, but ascertaining that the enemy was in full force, countermanded it. The order did not reach Lewis' Brigade, whose gallant 2d, 4th and 5th Kentucky regiments rushed forward with great impetuosity and leaped the breastworks, when they found themselves confronted by Logan's 15th army corps. One hundred and thirty of the regiment were killed, wounded and missing. Killed—Major Miller, 4th Ky., and Capt. Mitchell, 5th Ky. Wounded—Capt. Deshea, 5th Ky. and Capt. Henry, Lieut. Cleaveland, Lt. Forshaback, and ad

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1864.


### The Situation.

By slow degrees the war in Virginia and Georgia seems to narrow down to the two points of Richmond and Atlanta. We know that General LEE now telegraphs from Taylorsville, 20 miles north of Richmond, and that his army holds Hanover Junction, protecting the Virginia Central Railroad. GRANT is supposed to have swung round to the East, and in all probability he must swing round farther to keep up communications and secure supplies. It does not seem at all improbable that he should abandon his present line and adopt a line virtually the same as that attempted by McCLELLAN. A week, or even less will probably determine this. No fears seem to be entertained in Richmond.

At the date of the last accounts from Northern Georgia, the trains ran to Altoona, 40 miles North of Atlanta, and one station South of the Etowah river.—The telegraph says that the movement's looking to a secure base of the army have been completed. Perhaps this statement is correct.

The Chattahoochee river runs through Upper Georgia in a direction from north-east to south-west, and passes within seven miles of Atlanta, which it leaves to the south-west. An opinion has long been entertained that the great battle for the defence of Atlanta would be made on the banks of this river, to which opinion recent movements appear to have added strength. The people and press of Atlanta seem to have become familiarized with the idea of our army falling back to the vicinity of their city, and of the occurrence of a great struggle within their hearing; and the consequence is, as one of the Atlanta papers says, that but little excitement was manifested when it was announced that our army was in all probability falling back to the south bank of the Chattahoochee—only some four or five miles distant from the city.

The Chattahoochee, where the railroad crosses it, is 131 miles from the Tennessee river. Should SHERMAN get his force seriously involved with JOHNSTON'S army in front of Atlanta, while FORREST, with ten thousand men, fell upon his rear and communications, his position would, apparently, be critical in the extreme; and at any rate rapid retreat would become an absolute necessity, and a thing not to be effected without great loss, if not imminent peril. Such, at least, are the speculations of the Atlanta papers, especially the *Appeal*, which is now before us. It is certain that FORREST is looked for, and great results anticipated from his entrance upon the scene. Perhaps that is part of the programme which is waited for by General JOHNSTON. Who knows?

Speaking of General JOHNSTON, the army correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser* says that a few days since, a soldier cried out to the General—"General, don't fall back any further, we are getting mighty tired." "I am not retreating," said the General, "the enemy is on our flank and rear, and we must face the foe." "Bully for you," cried the soldier, and the ranks gave their pet General three cheers.

*Daily Journal*, 25th.

### The Situation.

The Richmond papers of Thursday seem to agree in the opinion that a great battle between LEE and GRANT is imminent and that we may look for news from the field at almost any moment.

The two armies confronted each other on the North Anna, prepared for the desperate struggle which is considered certain to ensue. There is nothing that would seem to cast any doubt upon this, except that GRANT is said to be destroying a portion of the track of the Fredericksburg Road in the rear, and moving his army more round to our right. This would seem to indicate an intention to change his base to the Peninsula. GRANT'S vanity and pride are alike engaged in opposition to any change in his programme, so far as to take up the line of his decapitated predecessor and rival, G. B. McCLELLAN. This circumstance leads us to think that he may still longer persist in his efforts to reach Richmond by the Fredericksburg route, and thus verify the predictions of those who look for a tremendous battle on the line of the South Anna River.—All seem to await the issue of that battle with anxiety, certainly, but without fear for the result. The *Dispatch* reasons to show that, from various causes the great numerical superiority possessed by the Yankees at the opening of the campaign no longer exists. That the enemy can have received few veteran reinforcements to fill up his depleted ranks, while it hints that LEE *has* received accessions, which, be they great or small, are good troops, worthy to stand side by side with any that ever drew a ramrod.

All seems to have been quiet when our last mails left Petersburg. BUTLER was penned in on the small neck of land between the James and Appomattox, in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundreds. Some firing there was between our pickets and the Yankees—some firing between the gunboats and our works at Port Clinton, on the Appomattox, but nothing more. Nothing to dispel the quiet of Petersburg or furnish matter for the telegraph. The same feeling prevails in Petersburg that seems to exist at Richmond—the consciousness of a coming storm—the sense that the present calm is ominous of the impending hurricane. We may hear by telegraph.

If any one can make anything definite out of the despatches from the Southwest, we are free to confess that he will be able to do something in attempting which we have found ourselves "perplexed in the extreme." It is so hard to know what to make of anything that comes from the other side of the Mississippi, that really we think it labor in vain to attempt it. All that is certain is, that BANKS has made a monstrous failure, but has not been captured, and that, upon the whole, things appear to be working well for us:—*How* well we cannot even pretend to guess.

Dallas, not from which place the armies of JOHNSTON and SHERMAN have been, and may now be in collision, is in Paulding county,—Paulding county is on the Alabama line, that is to say, it is one of the Western tier of counties. The battle field is between Dallas and Marietta, and is, therefore, probably about 30 miles Northwest of Atlanta. Marietta is 20 miles North of Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic Road. The battle field is West of Marietta and of the line of the Railroad. Marietta is a handsome town, capital of Cobb county, and has fifteen hundred to two thousand inhabitants.—*Daily Journal, this morning.*

### N. C. Legislature.

It is probable that both houses will agree to adjourn early next week. The price of board in Raleigh (only $30 per diem) or something like it no doubt exercises considerable influence in shortening the "Conservative" efforts of the party majority who unfortunately have got control of our councils at this time.

As between either wing—either "sect," perhaps we ought to say, we confess we find little to choose, and find less cause for enthusiasm daily. However, we are not committed or pledged to any great amount of enthusiasm. We do not choose VANCE, but we think him better than HOLDEN. *That* don't say much, however.

We have reason to believe that General LEE's army in Virginia is in no danger of suffering for want of supplies, and that any calculation of the enemy based upon the hope of compelling him to fall back on that account, is doomed to disappointment.

### Sherman, the Raider.

SHERMAN is a great raider. He has hardly shown himself to be anything more. But what a terrible raid he is making in Northern Georgia! It is true that is all he can do, but he will do that effectually.

Atlanta is 138 miles from Chattanooga, the base of SHERMAN'S operations. Should he even get to the front of Atlanta, he must either take it rapidly by assault, or retreat more rapidly than he did from Meridian, Mississippi. He can't sit down to besiege a fortified town, leaving 138 miles of open country in his rear to be traversed by our cavalry, breaking up his communications and stopping his supplies, and this he cannot guard against otherwise than by detaching such a force to protect his rear as will leave his main body in advance liable to be crushed by the concentrated force of JOHNSTON'S army. As for taking Atlanta by assault, in presence of the forces of JOHNSTON and POLK and in spite of its fortifications,—that seems to be out of the question. He may, and we think will, have to make a retreat much more rapid than his advance but unless he is severely punished for his temerity, he will at least have succeeded with comparative impunity in carrying out an important part of the Yankee programme, which is to weaken the Confederacy by ravaging its country, destroying its property and ruining its agriculture. SHERMAN is warring against the crops, and the labor of the South. So are all the Yankee Generals. Such is the spirit of the war they are waging, and such is the tone of the general instructions under which they all act. There is little difference between the best and the worst of them. The people in Norfolk find all the Yankee commanders to be BUTLER'S. Butlerism is the system, and the original beast has not retained any monopoly, so that that *sobriquet* is no longer a proper name, confined to him, but is equally applicable and common to any other commander of an invading force.

### Gov. Vance and the Blockade.

It will be remembered that Governor VANCE opens his last Message to the Legislature of North Carolina with a complaint that the port of Wilmington is more effectually blockaded from within than without, and that vexatious rules are enforced so as to compel the States to submit to the same terms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances are refused, and the guns of the fortifications brought to bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance.

Now, we desire to raise no issue with Governor VANCE upon this point, and have accordingly declined to publish at least one very ably written communication upon the subject, lest it should tend to open up a controversy that we think it desirable to avoid. It is due to truth, however, to say that there is a view of the subject which has not been presented by Governor VANCE, but which in our opinion, at least, completely alters the bearing of the case.

Since the imposition of the restrictions alluded to by the Governor, North Carolina has actually had no vessels coming properly under the classification indicated by the phrase "our own vessels." She *had* been, we suppose, sole owner of the steamship "Advance," but had parted with a portion of her interest to private parties, and whatever interest she now holds or has held at any time subsequent to the imposition of the restrictions referred to, has been and is complicated with that of private blockade runners, and, perhaps for the purpose of dividing the risk, has been scattered about in sundry bottoms. These vessels can only be regarded as joint stock enterprises, not as State vessels. It might be convenient for private parties to enjoy peculiar immunities by reason of this business connection with the State, but it could hardly be expected that they would be relieved from the restrictions to which others were forced to submit; nor can we readily understand how the State's part in any vessel could go to sea and pursue its voyage, while that belonging to the private trader remained in port.

### Grant's Line and Base.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks that General GRANT will not go to the Peninsula as long as a shadow of chance holds out hope from the Fredericksburg route. The victory which McCLELLAND would win over his enemies, should the Lt. General be forced to fall back upon the fatal line of the little Napoleon, would be as damaging to LINCOLN as the defeat of GRANT by LEE. Therefore it is probable that GRANT will make one more desperate attempt on the line of the Pamunkey before trying the Peninsular route, and falling back on West Point as a base. In the meantime, the 7th of June and the Black Republican Convention at Baltimore approaches. Something must be done. GRANT must keep up appearances. GRANT at present is about as near to a base on the lower Rappahannock as he is to West Point on the York River, but he could much more easily reach West Point without going away from Richmond, and may be compelled to adopt that as his base. The base at Tappahannock and Port Royal is only a temporary arrangement which can hardly be maintained.

### Sympathy.

It is painful to us—it is humiliating to our foes—it is heart-rending to the whole American continent, with all its woods and water-falls, its cotton and its tobacco, its pumpkins and its onions, its white men and its niggers, to know that Earl RUSSELL has no sympathy with either Republic on account of their treatment of the negro. Has not that high and mighty person said so, and shan't he be believed? For our part we believe him implicitly. We never looked for blood from a turnip, nor supposed that genuine sympathy could be squeezed out of that dried up and superannuated formalist and Pharisee.

One of SMOLLETT'S characters is represented as being a monomaniac on the subject of tinder-water. The object of his life was to distil a certain amount of water from a substance from which all water has been expelled by combustion. He went around burning rags to make tinder. We think he was as apt to meet with success as any one would be who would attempt by any process to extract one drop of the milk of human kindness out of the wizened carcass and dried up soul of the British foreign Secretary.

But in truth, policy in public matters will always outweigh sympathy, and British policy can hardly fail to rejoice over the injuries that war, such as that now going on upon this continent, inflicts upon a rising and dreaded rival. British policy takes little account of sufferings which must ensure to its benefit, and if Earl RUSSELL is personally colder and more disagreeably unsympathising than other British statesmen, we much doubt whether, practically, any government of that country would pursue a different course. Where sympathy would run counter to actual or supposed interest we need look for no positive manifestation, although we may now and then meet with wordy and plausible expressions in words, which are *only* words.

Upon the whole, we suppose Earl RUSSELL will do as well, and as much, as any other man—that is he will do nothing that might really tend to bring the struggle to a satisfactory close. As for his sympathy, that is a matter of no manner of importance and can easily be dispensed with.

We see that the blockade running steamer Minnie, of three hundred tons, taken off Wilmington by the gunboat Connecticut, has arrived at Boston.

The Richmond papers agree in anticipating a brief suspension of active operations between the grand armies north of that city. According to their views little of stirring interest, at least no general engagement, need be looked for during the present week.

WOOD has for a long time been an important item in this market, and sellers have in many instances refused to dispose of their flat loads, unless they could have them measured on board before being removed.—We have had some experience in this manner of buying wood, and as a general rule we are satisfied we have never received full measure.

We mention this matter for the purpose of calling the attention of all wood buyers, as well as sellers, to the propriety of making a change in the mode of buying and selling, so far as the measurement is concerned. The inspectors, or at least one of them, assure us that it is impossible to come to a correct measurement unless the wood is first corded.

We also desire to call the attention of the Quartermaster here to the subject, as we are aware that most if not all the wood bought by the department is taken in the bulk, without being corded, and from our experience in the matter we feel satisfied the government must be the loser of thousands of dollars in a year by pursuing this mode of buying and receiving.

### Habeas Corpus.

The Joint Select Committee to which the subject of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was referred by the Legislature of North Carolina has made a Majority and Minority report. The matter was to have been debated on Wednesday, and a spirited debate was looked for, as the repeal of the measure is made by the "Conservatives" of *both sects* a pet measure.

As this is a matter of considerable interest now, and may become of more interest hereafter, we give both reports in full:—

MAJORITY REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The Joint Select Committee to whom were referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and certain resolutions introduced in the House of Commons upon the same subject, have had the same under consideration. The undersigned, a majority of the committee, entertain the opinion that the act is unconstitutional, unnecessary, and dangerous to liberty, and believe it to be the duty of the General Assembly to protest against it, and to urge its repeal. They think also, that it is eminently proper to consider in this connection the leading features of the "act to organize forces to serve during the war." The former act leaves the personal liberty of the citizen without guarantee or protection, while the latter asserts a general power in Congress which affects the freedom and sovereignty of the collective body of the people, and the very existence of the State government.

The undersigned, therefore, ask leave to report the accompanying resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions referred to the committee and recommend their passage.

E. J. WARREN, Chairman.
EUGENE GRISSOM,
E. F. WATSON.

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING CERTAIN ACTS OF THE LATE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

*Resolved*, That while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, they view with deep concern and alarm the repeated and manifest infractions of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency.

*Resolved*, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "An Act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power. Clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution.

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

*Resolved*, That the Act of the same Congress, entitled "An Act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, in destructive of State sovereignty, and imports an assertion of the power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

*Resolved*, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights, and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MINORITY REPORT UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

The undersigned, one of the committee on the part of the Senate, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message touching the repeal of the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, not concurring in the views embodied in the resolution submitted by the chairman of that committee, begs leave to submit the following report:

In this, the very crisis of our destiny, when our fate as a free people hangs trembling in the balance, when every energy, every resource, and entire unanimity among our people is indispensably requisite to hurl back the present gigantic, and, as we trust, final assault of the enemy, he deems that the paramount duty of this Legislature, with a view to our speedy independence, is to strengthen the Executive arm, to provide for supplies and reinforcements to the army, and to care for the wants of the families of our soldiers; and that the introduction of other subjects of legislation at this time, tending to question the patriotism and ability of our Confederate rulers and legislators, leading to debates of a party and political character, and enuring to distractions and divisions of sentiment among our people, is unwise, ill-timed, impolitic, and fraught with danger to our cause. Nor does he accept as true, facts stated in the resolutions. He denies the repeated and manifest infractions of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and has yet to be pointed to a single instance. If reference be made to the acts for conscription, the anti-substitute law, and the law for impressments, the answer is, that the courts of the country are the only competent tribunals to decide upon the unconstitutionality of these measures; and that by every supreme judicial tribunal in the States of the Confederacy, in which this question has been tested, these laws have been declared to be constitutional. Neither does he admit, as stated in the second resolution, that the act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* "clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and set at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution."

The *power* in Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ when in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may, in its opinion, require it, is indisputable. It is be contended that the act in question is unconstitutional for the reason that it justifies arrests other than upon judicial warrants supported by oath or affirmation, and is in derogation of some of the other safeguards of personal liberty as engrafted upon our Bill of Rights and Constitution from the English Magna Charta and Bill of Rights, the answer is to be found in the fact that these provisions were meant to apply to a nation at peace with foreign powers, and in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility; and the very grant in the same instrument, the Constitution, of the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the great writ, carries with it necessarily, and to make such suspension effectual, the suspension for the time being of these personal privileges. In times of imminent deadly peril to the nation, when its very existence is jeopardied, these ordinary personal privileges must be sacrificed, and are made subservient and subordinate to the safety and existence of the nation and government. The Executive must be authorized to act *promptly*: and the imperative necessities of the case, the good of the whole demand that the ordinary formalities of the Law, with its inevitable delay should, for the crisis, be dispensed with. The suspension of the privilege of the writ is an extraordinary measure—extra judicial in its character, and to be resorted to only in cases of dire emergency. Its exercise is incompatible with the personal privileges vouchsafed to the individual in other sections of the Constitution, and when the emergency arises these personal privileges must be suspended.

It is indisputable that in England, from whence mainly we derive our ideas of personal liberty, as embodied in her Bill of Rights and Magna Charta, during the many and different periods in which the privilege of the writ has been suspended, in the large majority of cases, where arrests were made, they were made by military authority, or by warrants issuing from the Home Secretary or other departments of State by order of the Executive branch of the government, and not by virtue of judicial warrants supported by oath or affirmation. The undersigned further construes the 3d section of the act referred to by which the President "shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons arrested," as a provision for their benefit, and to ensure them more speedy discharge if improperly detained, than they could otherwise obtain in due course of law.

The undersigned submits that if the third resolution means anything, it means that in no event, nor under any possible circumstances, can the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be necessary or justifiable. This impugns the wisdom of the very framers of our constitution, for if such be the case, whence the propriety or necessity of making an express provision for its suspension, by conferring upon Congress the power in certain cases to suspend it?

The undersigned understanding that only such portions of the Governor's message as referred to the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, was referred to the committee of which he constituted a part, does not feel at liberty to consider and report upon the subject matter of the 4th Resolution, especially as another committee has been appointed to whom that subject was specially referred. But in order that his position may not be misunderstood, he takes occasion to deny that the act "to organize forces to serve during the war" "embraces every State officer in all the departments Executive, Legislative and Judicial," for Congress expressly exempts from its provisions there very officials, besides all others whom the Governor of any State may certify to be necessary in the administration of the State government. While the constitutionality of the conscription acts has been affirmed by the Supreme Courts of almost every State in the Confederacy, it has been denied by no single one, and he is of opinion that at this time, while our enemies are seeking to subjugate and ruin us by sheer force of numbers, that the organization of a reserve force composed of those between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50 years of age, was eminently necessary, wise and expedient.

He therefore respectfully submits that, in any event, the constitutionality of the act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is a question purely for the courts. We sit here as Legislators, not as Judges. Let our Supreme Court decide; it is *its* province, not ours; and any formal judgment of this Legislature upon that point is an assumption of power upon its part, is a departure from the exercise of its legitimate functions, and in the words of one of the resolutions, "violates the fundamental maxim of republican government, which requires a separation of the departments of power." Nor does he deem it incumbent upon this body, especially at a time like the present, to express by legislative action any opinion as to the propriety or expediency of the passage of this act. It was passed by our representatives in Congress who were the sole judges of its necessity, and it was passed by them, as they stated, upon information laid before them of conditions of public danger which rendered their action eminently necessary and proper. If its operation were confined to our own State only, we might be justified in the expression of an opinion as to its expediency. But its operation is coextensive with the limits of the Confederacy. How are we to know what conditions of danger existed in Louisiana, Tennessee, or elsewhere? Do we even know the condition of danger in our own state, upon which Congress may have been thoroughly and accurately informed? How then can we, in ignorance of the facts and causes upon which this legislation was based, declare it to have been inexpedient and improper?

Finally, the undersigned, though favoring the doctrine of a strict construction of the constitution, and zealous in his devotion to the rights and sovereignty of the States, is unable, under present circumstances, to foresee the manifold dangers and perils attending a temporary suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, so graphically portrayed in the resolutions referred to. He has entire confidence in the ability, wisdom, moderation and patriotism of our Executive, the President of the Confederate States, and does not believe that the power conferred upon him by the act in question will be wielded by him to individual oppression or otherwise than for the internal peace, safety and honor of these Confederate States.

He therefore respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution.

All or which is respectfully submitted.

ELI W. HALL.

RESOLUTION ACCOMPANYING THE MINORITY REPORT FROM THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON HABEAS CORPUS.

*Resolved*, That in the present critical juncture of our affairs, it is inexpedient for the Legislature of North Carolina to express any opinion upon the recent legislation of Congress touching the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

On Wednesday the question came up upon the resolution reported by Mr. HALL, by way of amendment to or substitute for the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee on the *habeas corpus* question.

The Senate was addressed by Mr. HALL in favour of the minority resolution and by Mr. WARREN, of Beaufort, against it. Mr. BROWN also spoke in opposition to the minority report.

The yeas and nays being called, the result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aycock, Carroway, Coreland, Dickson Ellis, Faison, Hall, Harriss of Franklin, Hoke, Holeman, Lindsay, Outlaw, Pitchford, Powell, Simpson, Smith, of Anson, and Young—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, of Davidson, Adams, of Guilford, Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Boyden, Brown, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Matthews, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith, of Stanly, Taylor, of Chatham, Warren, Whitford, Wiggins, Wooley, and Wright—28.

In the afternoon session the question arose on adopting the report of the majority. The whole matter was postponed until next day, (Thursday,) when, no doubt, the thing was "put through."

In the House the majority report was adopted by a vote of 65 to 25.

### The Battle of the 12th.

So much interest has been expressed in reference to the details of the great battle of Thursday, the 12th instant, in front of Spottsylvania Court House, (called by the Richmond correspondent of the London Times the battle of the Ny, from the name of a small stream near which it was fought,) that we have concluded, even at this late day to give the account furnished to the Richmond Dispatch by P. W. A, the well-known newspaper correspondent. It is on the whole the most satisfactory, for its length, of any account we have seen:—

The battle was fought on the North side of Spottsylvania Court House, on the undulating ground, diversified by fields, pine thickets, and patches of woods. Our line is crescent shaped, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that it is nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, and extends around the Court House or village on the North and Northwestern side, so as to cover all the approaches from those quarters. Slight entrenchments had been thrown up along our entire front, extending from near the Shady Grove (or Catharpen road continued) on the West, around to and beyond the Fredericksburg road on the Northeast side of the village. At one point on the right is an eminence a few hundred yards in advance of the general direction of our line, and in order to prevent the enemy from getting possession of it for his artillery, a sharp angle was projected so as to include the hill within our entrenchments. The result shows that this was an unfortunate piece of engineering. Past the foot of the hill on the North side sweeps a ravine which presents a convex line to the hill, the two approaching each other like circles that touch but do not cut each other. The enemy availed himself of this ravine in his assault upon the angle, which was the weakest point in our lines, being considerably in advance of the general line, and beyond the reach of support from the forces operating on the right and left.

The assaulting force had been assembled in the ravine at the foot of the hill, was very strong, and advanced, one report says, in column of regiments. It had rained the evening before, and considerable fog prevailed, under cover of which the attack was made. One or two guns were got into position and fired, but the horses attached to the other pieces were shot down before they could be unlimbered, and most of the cannoneers captured. Jones' Va. brigade, whose commander was killed in the Wilderness, the Stonewall and other brigades belonging to the division becoming involved, soon followed and the last that was seen of Gen. Johnson he was standing almost alone with a musket in his hand, contesting the ground single-handed with the multitudinous foe. The brigades composing this division are the late Stonewall, M. Walker, and Jones' brigades, both of the late Ewell's, Stewart's brigade of Virginians and North Carolinians, and Stafford's brigade of Louisianians. Jones and Stafford fell at the Wilderness; Walker was wounded yesterday; Stewart, and Johnson, the commander of the division, were taken prisoners, and the Colonel commanding Jones' brigade is reported killed, with many other officers. The guns left on the field, but which neither party has been able to move on account of the fire of the other—some 18 or 20—are said to belong to Crenshaw's and Page's battalions. 1,000 or 1,200 prisoners were lost at the same time.

This occurred at a very early hour in the morning. If Jones' Brigade had not given way, it is possible, though not probable, that Johnson would have been able to maintain his ground. He is one of the best officers in the army, and the sublime spectacle he presented when battling alone with the enemy, though deserted by his command, should excite our admiration rather than provoke criticism. But it should not be imagined that the enemy gained the hill without opposition, sudden and vigorous as his assault was. He was received with volley after volley, and the ground was covered with his slain; but he had massed such a heavy force upon a single exposed point, some distance in advance of the general line, and incapable of being instantaneously supported, that it was found impossible to repulse him. It is but just to add, too, that the enemy's charge was as spirited as it was successful, and reflects no little credit upon his troops. He was aware of the weakness of the point from its comparative isolation, having effected a temporary lodgment in the angle two days before, and it would have been a wonder if he had not been successful, with the preparation he had made.

The Confederates suffered severely, as they retreated across the intervening space to our second line, or rather to the line which extends the angle, and which may be considered the base of the triangle covering the hill. Even this line is somewhat in advance of the direction of the general line. But the broken division did not stop here; they continued their retreat far to the rear. Fortunately, the gallant Gordon, commanding Early's Division, was in reserve, and swept to the rescue in a manner that excited the admiration of every beholder, including General Lee. The enemy swarmed over the hill and rushed against the lines to the right and left, but Rhodes and Gordon and Wilcox were there to meet them.

The battle was soon fully joined, and for nine hours it roared and hissed and dashed over the bloody angle and along the bristling entrenchments like an angry sea beating and chafing against a rock bound coast. The artillery fire was the most sustained and continuous I have ever heard for so long a time, averaging thirty shots to the minute or 1,800 to the hour, for six hours. The rattle of musketry was not less furious and incessant. At ten o'clock, when the din and uproar were at the highest, an angry storm cloud swept over the field, and thus to the thunders of battle was added "the dread artillery of the skies." It was now manifest that Grant's real assault, as Gen. Lee had believed, would be launched against our right wing, and to that point the opposing forces gravitated from all parts of the field, just as when a cloud surcharged with electricity forms in the heavens, all the lesser clouds and racks drift to it, and are swallowed up in the swelling angry mass.

Grant strove hard to hold us to other parts of the field, and prevent this concentration of force, and for that purpose he engaged Anderson on our left, and Early, who had been sent to the extreme right. He made three separate assaults against the former, but was repulsed each time with frightful loss by Field's Division, formerly Hood's.—Early, at the head of Hill's corps, hurled him back, as a mad bull would an incautious mastiff caught upon his horns, as often as he advanced upon him.

But it was against Ewell, who held the right of the original line, that Grant expended his greatest efforts and made his most desperate assaults. Having gained a foothold in the angle or centre of Ewell's position, he brought up line after line and hurled it with tremendous violence, at one time against Rhodes, at another against Gordon, and then against both. Wilcox was brought up and placed on Gordon's left, and Wofford and Humphreys, of Kershaw's divisions, and Jenkins' brigade, of Fields', Anderson's corps, were sent to the assistance of Rhodes. Additional batteries were sent in the same direction. Heth went to the right, and all of Anderson's old division but Wright followed him. And thus the whirling, remorseless maelstrom drew everything into its angry vortex. The enemy exhibited a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause; Grant seemed to have breathed into his troops somewhat of his own spirit and indomitable energy. But if the Federals fought well the Confederates fought better. From early dawn until far in the afternoon, with steady hands and unblanched cheeks, they faced the leaden hail that was rained upon them without intermission. At some points, the two armies fought on opposite sides of the entrenchments the distance between them not being more than the length of their muskets. Again and again would Grant marshal his men for the onset, and right valiantly did they respond; but as often as they returned to the assault so often were they repulsed, as if they had rushed against a wall of iron. At no point of the line, and at no time during the long and terrible and exhausting conflict, did the heroic children of the South falter or waver for one moment. Each man knew that he was fighting the battle for the possession of Richmond—the battle, indeed, for the independence of the Confederate States—and the thought of yielding to the foe never once entered his mind.

During one of the assaults, Gordon inflicted very heavy loss upon the enemy by moving around and striking the assaulting column in flank. The enemy was thrown into great confusion, and retired rapidly to the rear, leaving many dead and wounded on the ground.

The most important movement against the enemy's flank, however, was executed by Mahone's and Lane's brigades on the extreme right, under the direction of Gen Early.—The expedition was intended to operate, not against the flank of the assaulting column, but against the flank of the Federal army, and thus afford relief to our centre and left wing, both of which were hard pressed. The two brigades were placed under command of Mahone who passed around to the Fredericksburg road, and was about to engage the enemy, when he met the latter coming out, probably to take us in flank. An engagement ensued immediately, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy, who retired back to the main army, where considerable commotion was produced by the fresh danger with which it was threatened. A division operating against our left, supposed to belong to Burnside's corps, was withdrawn and double-quicked across the field to check Mahone. Just before it reached the scene of action, it came within full view of Pogue's and Perrin's guns, and not more than 1,200 yards distant. Twelve pieces were brought to bear upon it in less time than it requires to describe this brilliant episode in the battle. The enemy stood their ground for a moment, then staggered back, and finally broke in the wildest disorder. What with Mahone's fire in front and ranks, their loss was severe. This movement afforded instantaneous relief to our left, and from this time the assaults of the enemy grew more and more feeble along the whole line, and finally they ceased altogether, at 2 p. m.

FIRE IN PETERSBURG.—We regret to learn from the Petersburg papers that a pretty extensive fire broke out there on Tuesday morning, resulting in the destruction of LYNCH, AIKEN & Co.' Snuff Factory, Mr. BAGBY'S Carpenter Shop, Messrs. LYNCH & Co.'s Mills, and Messrs. COGBILL & Co.'s extensive mills. The loss must have been heavy.

An officer writing from LEE'S army to the Richmond *Sentinel*, speaking of the recent battles in Virginia, says that the principal development which they have made, so far as GRANT'S tactics are concerned, is his utter disregard of the lives of his men. He masses and attacks on small fronts, and in consequence nearly every ball finds its man. General LEE seems to have perfectly understood his nature from the first, and determined to let him charge.

We regret to notice the death of Captain S. L. HAMMOND, of the Eutaw regiment, (25th S. C.,) who fell in one of the battles on the southside of Richmond Captain HAMMOND was in our office a few weeks since when his regiment passed through here, and contributed to our paper some very musical verses under the *nom de plume* of "Willie Wildwood." He was full of life and eager for the fray.

THE Mississippi, is said to mean the Father of Waters. The *trans*-Mississippi has got to be regarded as the Father of Lies.

# TELEGRAPHIC

**Reports of the Press Association.**


Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


### FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

ASHLAND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

The advices from the front are that the enemy have recrossed the North Anna, and are again on the move in the direction (it is supposed) of our right. The enemy are said to have made an effort this morning to burn the bridge over the North Anna, on the Telegraph road, but were foiled. There was some skirmishing this morning, and also some between ten and twelve o'clock last night, but it amounted to nothing.

### LEE'S ARMY MOVING.

ASHLAND, May 27th, 1864.

Our army is moving rapidly on lines, almost parallel with the route which Grant is following. At 12 o'clock a heavy force of the enemy had appeared at Hanover C. H., and were pressing our cavalry back at that point. Two prisoners just brought in, belonging to the sixth corps, say their command received orders yesterday to march to the White House.

### GRANT ADVANCING.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

Official information has been received of the advance of Grant's left, crossing the Pamunky at Hanover town this morning, and moving in this direction.

### FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY—FIGHTING GOING ON.

ATLANTA, May 27th, 1864.

Our advance came up with the enemy at New Hope, four miles east of Dallas, at noon on Wednesday. Gen. Hood's corps was first in the fight. Parts of two Divisions, Stevenson's and Hindman's only, were engaged.—We had but one line of battle. The enemy charged twice and were handsomely repulsed.

A private note from Gen. Johnston's headquarters, received on yesterday, says that the affair on Wednesday afternoon was handsome. We are having a renewal this morning. During the day the firing was continued, and evidently receding from us, and few guns were heard this morning, apparently at a still greater distance.

Gen. Cumming is severely wounded in the breast and arm, and Gen. Reynolds slightly. Our army was moving up to the field yesterday morning (26 h) in fine condition.

### LATER FROM GEN JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, GA., May 27th, 1864.

Press letters from the reporter on the field say that the operations of yesterday were confined to skirmishing and the enemy feeling for our position. Our right rests on the Road from Acworth to Dallas, three miles Northeast from New Hope Church, and extends from the latter point nearly West. The movements of the enemy continue to extend towards our right, indicating a disposition to get near Etowah River and Bridge. Firing was heard early this morning, but it died away this evening.

### ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived at Aikens' landing last night, bringing six officers and the daughter of Gen. Lee. Dispatches to Commissioner Ould state that several transports with troops came up behind the flag of truce boat.

### CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

The Senate unanimously concurred in the joint resolution from the House declaring that in no event will this Government consent to the division or dismemberment of the State of Virginia, but will maintain her jurisdiction and sovereignty over the utmost limits of her ancient boundaries, at any and every cost.

In the House numerous bills and resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. Foote's resolution of enquiry into the expediency of declaring that the public welfare demands the removal of the Secretary of the Treasury and the appointment of an individual of financial ability, which was considered and postponed until to-morrow. The tax bill was further discussed.

### YANKEE NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., May 27th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 24th inst. has been received. Stanton's dispatch to Gen. Dix, dated the 23d says: Many thousand veteran troops have been sent to Grant. Upwards of twenty thousand sick and wounded have been transported from the battlefield to Washington. Over 8,000 prisoners have arrived at the prison depots. The army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers, and better equipped than when the campaign opened. The New York World and Journal of Commerce have been suppressed by military authority.

A resolution censuring the suppression of the press was introduced in the House of Representatives; objection being made, a motion to suspend the rules was rejected by twenty-five majority. The House adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 6th of June. Mr. Davis of Maryland, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, asking the President to communicate if any explanation had been given to France, bearing on the resolution in reference to Mexico, which unanimously passed the House on the 4th of April. The preamble quotes the statements of the Moniteur that satisfactory explanations had been received by the French government.

Admiral Porter's official dispatches say that the vessels caught above the falls at Alexandria have been relieved by means of the dam, which enabled the vessels to pass the falls.

Gold in New York was quoted at 162.

### YANKEE NEWS VIA WEST.

MOBILE, ALA., May 27th, 1864.

[Special dispatch to the Register.]

SENATOBIA, May 27th.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says that Butler's campaign to Monday night, cannot be considered a defeat. The rebel fortifications on the Southside of the River are immense works, but not impregnable. Butler's loss was twenty-five hundred.

Sam Medeary had been arrested and brought to Cincinnati.

The New York Times' special from the 5th army corps says that Grant's loss has been 1 240 killed, 11,570 wounded, and 1,120 missing. The stragglers of the whole army is estimated at 30 000. On the 18th the losses were from 10 to 12,000.

The Chicago Times' correspondent of the 11th says their loss in front of Resaca was 600 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 400 missing. H